FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Vol III No 014 *22 January 1981*

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PRAVDA VIEWS NATO PLANS FOR CHEMICAL REARMAMENT

LD211405 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jan 81 p 5

[A. Zagorskiy article under the rubric "International Notes": "What Is Not Discussed Aloud"]

[Text] Certain NATO countries have recently been talking increasingly frequently about plans for the large-scale production of new chemical weapons and for equipping the North Atlantic bloc's Armed Forces with such weapons.

British figures are active in this respect. While he was defense secretary, Francis Pym, who has recently been appointed Conservative leader of the House of Commons, stated, referring hypocritically to the need to "rebuff the threat from the Soviet Union," that Britain may have to create chemical weapons. He also announced that a group of Defense Ministry employees have been sent to the United States to discuss this question.

Statements of this kind are nothing unusual in Britain. Last year the selfsame Francis Pym--expressing, of course, the Tory government's official viewpoint--repeatedly made statements in favor of building up the country's chemical potential.

That is by no means the only fact confirming that the top NATO leaders are following the path of implementing sinister designs leading to a new spiral of the arms race. In a recent interview for the READER'S DIGEST magazine, American Gen Bernard Rogers, Supreme Allied Commander, Europe, called for the development of chemical weapons production. The question of "chemical rearmament" was touched on late last year at sessions of the North Atlantic Assembly's Military Committee. Mention was also made there of a certain "confidential survey" by the scientific council on questions of U.S. defense, which directly proposes the creation of a "chemical deterrent weapon" and its deployment in Western Europe in advance. And it is Britain which is suggested as the most suitable place for keeping the lethal stockpiles.

It is apposite to recall that people across the ocean are no longer confining themselves simply to calling for a buildup in chemical potential. Not long ago the U.S. Congress approved a proposal on appropriating resources for the construction of a new plant for the production of chemical warheads. Many specialists believe this is only the start of a major program whose cost could rise to $4 billion in the future. It is also known that the United States and Britain are holding mutual consultations on questions of the strategy and tactics of chemical warfare and organizing cooperation in the sphere of chemical weapons production.

The sinister plans for NATO's chemical rearmament relate not to tomorrow, but to today, and it is Britain which, according to the American strategists' plans, is to be the first of the bloc allies to embark on this path.

The dangerous nature of such plans is obvious. Their implementation would create a serious obstacle in the path of the elaboration of an international convention on banning chemical weapons and would exacerbate tension on the European Continent.

Trying to conceal the aggressive nature of their plans, the Pentagon and the NATO generals are turning once again--for the umpteenth time--to the threadbare myth of the "Soviet threat." This time, to the latest variation--the theme of the "threatening growth in the USSR's military chemicals potential." This is done in order to intimidate the ordinary person and instill in him the idea of the need for chemical rearmament in NATO countries and for turning Western Europe into a dump for chemical means of mass destruction.

Of course, the North Atlantic strategists keep quiet about the threat which will hang over the lives and health of millions of people if Britain or other European countries agree to take part in the implementation of adventurist American plans. They also pass over in silence the consequences which would result from the use of the new weapons for those countries' population. There are things which the "chemical re-armament" gentlemen prefer not to discuss aloud.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS TO SEEK EUROMISSILE TALKS

LL220957 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Jan 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report from R. Tuchnin "World Today" Roundup: "W. Brandt Statement"]

[Text] Several West European social democratic parties intend to appeal to U.S. President-elect R. Reagan to "begin talks with the Soviet Union on the limitation of medium-range nuclear missile weapons in Europe." W. Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD], announced this in a speech in the city of Slangerup.

W. Brandt is visiting Denmark at the invitation of the Social Democratic Party. He emphasized that representatives of the social democratic parties of the Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark and Norway discussed this question during a recent meeting.

According to W. Brandt, they intend to ask the British Labor Party and the SPD join this appeal.

WARSAW PACT MEETING HELD IN BERLIN 19-20 JAN

LD201328 Moscow TASS in English 1220 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] Berlin, 20 Jan, TASS--A conference of the deputy ministers of foreign affairs of the Warsaw Treaty member-states was held here on January 19-20.

Taking part in the conference from the Soviet side was Leonid Ilichev, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, who is heading the Soviet delegation at the Madrid meeting.

The conference passed in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and fraternal friendship.

KORNIYENKO MEETS WITH FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIALS

LD212102 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Text] A working meeting took place in Moscow on 20 and 21 January of representatives of the ministries for foreign affairs of Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, the DPRK, Cuba, Laos, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. An exchange of views took place on the subject of some issues of the limitation of the arms race and on the problems of disarmament.

The participants of the meeting were received by Korniyenko, USSR first deputy minister of foreign affairs.

SOVIET ANTIMISSILE UNIT IN POLAND RECEIVES AWARD

LD191519 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Jan 81 p 1

[Correspondent Lt Col A. Khorunzhiy report: "Award to Foremost Unit"]

[Text] Northern Group of Forces--For several years in succession the "N" Antiaircraft Missile Unit has firmly held on to the title of foremost unit in the Northern Group of Forces. The subunits commanded by officers V. Yakovlev, N. Danilchenko and V. Pichugin are among the stalwarts of the precongress competition.

The unit has been awarded the Challenge Red Banner of the Air Defense Forces Military Council for successes in combat and political training and for high results in mastering equipment and arms. In a solemn atmosphere Col Gen Arty P. Levchenko presented the high award to the foremost unit.

The missilemen were congratulated on the high award by Div Gen T. Obroniecki, chief of Air Defense Forces of the Polish National Defense Ministry.

PLO SPOKESMAN HITS SAUDI STAND ON MUSLIM SUMMIT

LD212344 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Commentary by Muhammad Ash-Sha'ir, head of the PLO office in the USSR, from the "Corner of the Palestinian Arab People" program]

[Text] The conference of Arab and Muslim foreign ministers held in Rabat [as heard] on the 18th of this month was the prelude for the third conference of the heads of the states and governments of the Islamic states which will open on 25 January in Mecca.

It is not a reiteration when we say that the disagreements that occurred at the foreign ministers' conference revolved around the program of action and the current, main issues which should be given first priority at the summit conference.

Saudi Arabia played a subversive role, which was not crowned with success, when its foreign minister insisted on considering the so-called question of Afghanistan among the main issues which must be placed at the top of the agenda. The PLO and the steadfastness and confrontation states played an important role in containing the Saudi activity and that of its allies in the aforementioned conference. Nevertheless the question of Afghanistan remains a trump card in the hands of the reaction Islamic bloc and its resubmission at the summit conference is not ruled out. However, signs show in advance that such cards will remain loosing ones.

The conditions in the Arab region, and the Arab situation in particular and the Islamic situation in general, make necessary the discussion of the main issues which represent a grave threat to the peoples of the Middle East region, particularly the central issue, namely the question of Palestine and its capital Jerusalem, the issues of the Middle East as a whole, the Iranian-Iraqi dispute and the situation in south Lebanon and the Arabian Gulf region, and then the discussion of the issues of the Islamic peoples who are under the yoke of colonialism and Zionism. If one can rightly consider these current and main issues as the principal starting point with which the Islamic summit conference should deal in earnest and honesty, are there other issues and problems which are facing the Arab and the Islamic peoples more important and more serious than these issues?

For the forthcoming summit conference to involve itself in secondary issues and internal issues that concerns this or that country, such as the question of Afghanistan, then this is considered an open maneuver and false deception that is being implemented under the umbrella of the defence of Islam. This only serves the interests of imperialism, Zionism and reaction. It would have been better for those who installed themselves as pseudo defenders of Islam, to defend their countries which have become, intentionally or not, military bases for the American imperialists, and provided a vast scope for plundering and stealing their resources and the livelihood of their peoples.

The statement issued by the DRA Foreign Ministry on the 17th of this month, on the occasion of the convening of the Islamic conference in Mecca, had a deep impact on Arab and world public opinion. It stated that the forthcoming conference is being held at a tense and dramatic period in the history of the Islamic world and the Middle East region, at a time when imperialism especially American imperialism and Zionism, are intensifying their aggressive activity and constitute a threat to peace in the region and the entire world.

The clear, frank and bold words mentioned in the statement express the strength of this country which is getting stronger and developing greatly in all social, economic, cultural and other fields.

The Arabs and the Muslims throughout their countries are called upon today more than ever before to utilize such conferences to achieve their own interests and to work in earnest and perseverance to expose the American and the Zionist schemes and to outline the practical steps and plans aimed at preserving their peoples and the security of their countries. This chiefly requires a definition of who are the foes. It is not an exaggeration when we say that the American imperialists and their agents in the Arab region have turned their countries into military bases and staging posts directed against the liberated Arab peoples and the Arab and world liberation movements. As an example of this are the instruments and means and the military alliances which are now ready to perform these dirty roles. The special corps which As-Sadat formed recently along the lines of the American Rapid Deployment Force, his supply of the most modern weapons and the tools of destruction and quick devastation [words indistinct] example the leading of the Egyptian and placing him at the disposal of the American Pentagon.

At this point, and after having defined the enemies, the situation begs the question: Who are the genuine friends of our Arab and Islamic nation and of all the Nations and peoples who are struggling for their freedom, progress and independence?

There is no doubt that the forces of peace and progress in the world and the socialist community, led by the Soviet Union, the nonaligned states and the world liberation movements and all honest strugglers in the world, workers, farmers and intellectuals, are the genuine friends and they are the majority in the world who stand by us, backing our cause and the issues of all the oppressed peoples, for the sake of building progress and prosperity, and of achieving peace in the world. It is a revolution until victory.

OPEC SHOULD COMPENSATE FUEL-IMPORTING COUNTRIES

LD221039 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 2, 9 Jan 81 p 31

[Ruben Andreyasyan, sector chief of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Oriental Studies "Conversation with a Reader"; first paragraph is reader's letter]

[Text] Every time OPEC decides to raise the price of exported oil, gasoline and other oil products become more expensive in our country. Thus OPEC members seriously harm states which need to import oil. This is, to say the least, unjust with regard to the developing countries.

[Signed] Akhmed Jamal, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

The matter is not as simple, Dear Mr Jamal, as it might seem at first glance. Obviously the consumer does not like to pay more and more for goods purchased, especially when the quality remains unchanged. But economic laws are implacable and in world trade the interests of the seller and the buyer do not always coincide by any means.

It is a fact that OPEC members are currently selling oil at quite high prices. But these prices are economically justified. In 1973-1974 the OPEC countries together with other developing states which export various types of raw materials sharply raised the prices of their products, including oil. This was a protective measure to do away with the exorbitantly low raw material prices imposed in their time by the imperialist monopolies.

On what basis then are the OPEC countries raising oil prices? On the basis that oil is the main source of energy at present and in the immediate future and moreover a nonrenewable natural resource: Its stocks in the Earth's crust are limited. Oil prices are fixed by taking account of the cost of extracting it from the most meager of deposits with very high costs. Consideration is also given to the cost of obtaining so-called alternative or competitive energy sources--synthetic fuel from coal, shale and bituminous sandstone-1 which is very high.

Furthermore, by raising oil prices the OPEC countries are striving to weaken the pernicious influence of inflation, which is steadily reducing the purchasing power of every ton of liquid fuel. Whereas in the seventies the nominal price of oil increased almost 20-fold, the real price--taking account of the dollar exchange rate at the beginning of the last decade--only quintrupled. Of course, raising oil prices also in its turn promotes inflation, but in the first place on a very small scale and in the second place OPEC simply has no other way of protecting its interests. As a result, it cannot be denied that this organization's members are acting in complete accord with market rules and just as any seller of any product would act in their place if they had OPEC's resources at their disposal and controlled four-fifths of the known oil supplies in the capitalist world.

I hope, Mr Jamal, that you agree with my arguments. But all this does not make it any easier, as they say, for the developing countries. The hike in oil prices is one of the main reasons for the chronic deficit in their balance of payments in current transactions, which in 1979 exceeded $50 billion. This group of developing states is getting ever deeper into the bondage of debt with the West. In many of them the rate of economic development is slowing and new burdens are being placed on the working people's shoulders.

What then is the way out of the vicious circle? Certain people think that the OPEC countries should sell oil to their brothers in the group of developing states at a lower price. But this is unrealistic. In particular because somebody might be tempted to speculate in oil on the world market.

The fuel-importing developing countries' demand that the OPEC members compensate them for the rise in expenditure on importing liquid fuel. This sounds much more reasonable. For they have actively supported OPEC's struggle against imperialist diktat. Their ruin would weaken the struggle against the common enemy of all developing states--imperialism.

To a certain extent OPEC meets the oil-importing liberated countries halfway and gives them financial and economic aid. In 6 years--from 1974 through 1979--this aid amounted to about $35 billion, of which the bulk was in the form of low-interest loans or gifts. Aid is granted both on a bilateral intergovernmental basis and through a special OPEC fund.

All the same, this aid by no means covers the developing countries' additional expenditure on importing liquid fuel.

The fuling circles in the richest OPEC member countries, above all the feudal-monarchist states of the Arabian Peninsula, prefer to place their surplus capital advantageously in the West on a much larger scale then to grant the necessary aid to developing countries. They are therefore delaying the implementation of the proposal by Algeria and Venezuela to sharply increase aid within the framework of OPEC and to create a special bank with a capital of $20 billion.

As you see, Mr Jamal, some oil-extracting countries have more good will than others with respect to their brothers among the developing states. This constitutes further evidence that the question you have touched on is far from simple. Our conversation with you is only an attempt to analyze individual aspects of it.

COMMENTARIES EXAMINE RELEASE OF HOSTAGES

Seizure of Embassy 'Provoked'

LD220412 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Vladimir Pozner commentary]

[Excerpts] After 444 days the hostages have finally been released. On a personal level one can only feel a great sense of relief for them after all their trials and for their families who suffered the anxiety of hope after hope being dashed.

There is no justification for seizing an embassy and its staff. Such brazen indifference to international law cannot be tolerated, and the Soviet Union has made its position absolutely clear on that score. Likewise, two wrongs do not make a right. But having said that, we must add whereas Iran was wrong in breaking into the U.S. Embassy and taking its diplomats and staff hostage, the United States virtually provoked that action by the grave wrongs it did to Iran.

The hostage issue is over, but the basic issues are not. The American military presence in the Persian Gulf area has ballooned out of all proportion. The pretext of vital interest has been exploited to the hilt to justify what is nothing less than a real military threat to this region, a powderkeg that should it blow up could lead to a world catastrophe. The question is, have the past events served to teach the all important lesson of political realism? If they have, then the return of the hostages is much more than the end of 52 people's tragedy. But if not, then that tragedy pales in comparison with those that almost certainly lied ahead.

Gulf Presence to Continue

LD212134 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 21 Jan 81

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Gennadiy Ariyevich and Vitaliy Sobolev]

[Excerpts] Many cables from foreign news agencies are devoted to the release of the American hostages, who were detained in Iran for 14.5 months. Obviously, as you already know from Radio Moscow and the latest news bulletin, the 52 staff members of the U.S. Embassy who were arrested in November 1979 and released yesterday by the Iranian authorities arrived early today in two hospital planes from Tehran at an American military base in the FRG. All correspondents testify that they are all well and happy.

Former U.S. President James Carter has left by air to meet them in Wiesbaden. After all, the release of the hostages is the only task that his administration faced which was actually fulfilled--true it was, nevertheless, just 20 minutes after his term of office expired.

The American hostages have been released in accordance with an agreement between Iran and Washington.

One should add here that American and other news agencies are paying attention to one more very important consideration. With reference to sources in the U.S. Defense Department, they are affirming with sufficient confidence that the resolution of the crisis of the American hostages in Iran will not affect the Pentagon's plans to further step-up the American military presence in the Persian Gulf region.

I think that unfortunately there is not an inconsiderable amount of justification for such an assertion. The problem of the hostages was used by the United States to justify its military presence in this region. But this was just a pretext. The collapse of the shah's regime, the growth of the liberation movement in this oil-rich region--these were the motives that caused Washington to step-up its military muscle there.

Under any invented pretext--and among these pretexts there has been some sort of Soviet threat allegedly threatening the oil riches of the Persian Gulf--the United States is striving to preserve for itself the possibility of continuing to exploit the riches of the coastal states. Relying on its military presence in this region, Washington is calculating on establishing permanent control there.

'Interference' Continues

LD211647 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Leonid Levchenko commentary]

[Text] The Americans were released under an agreement reached between the United States and Iran through Algerian mediation. Earlier the United States tried to secure their release by force. In April last year American commandos were ferried through Iran for this purpose but their attempt to free the diplomats ended in failure. The United States threatened Iran with more extensive military actions involving the naval armada massed in the Gulf. Washington imposed an embargo on trade with Iran. The problem of the hostages was used by the United States for the justification of the American military presence in the Gulf. However, the actual reason for the build-up of the American military presence in the Gulf was the downfall of the shah's regime in Iran and the fact that the liberation movement in the area was gathering momentum. The Pentagon said repeatedly that the dispatch of major contingents to the Gulf was aimed at preparing for possible military actions in this part of the world.

Washington has been trying to justify its interventionist ambitions by referring to what it terms as Soviet threats to the Gulf oil, in spite of the fact that the Soviet Union has never and will never lay any claims to the natural resources of the Gulf countries, and it does not intend to encroach on the sovereignty of these countries. But it is the United States that is trying to ensure that it will be able to continue to exploit the Gulf countries, impose its will on them and secure military bases there. It wants to establish permanent control of the area on the basis of its military presence there.

In spite of the fact that the United States pledged not to interfere in Iran's affairs as a condition for the hostages' release, this interference, both political and militarily, is, according to Iran's minister for administrative affairs, Behzad Nabavi, still taking place. The threat to Iran and other countries in the area will remain as long as the United States maintains its strike forces there.

The Soviet Union's initiative for the normalization of the situation in the Gulf has become a real alternative to the policy of aggression and (?diktat), and building up tension in the area. The initiative put forward by President Brezhnev is rightfully regarded as a doctrine of peace and security for the nations of the Persian Gulf. Its implementation without delay could bring peace to the Gulf.

ACADEMICIAN ON MIDDLE EAST POLICY, DRA LINK

'Maintaining Status Quo'

LD202204 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Part one of an interview granted by Yevginiy Primakov, director of the Soviet Academy of Sciences Oriental Studies Institute, to an unidentified Moscow radio correspondent--recorded; date and venue not specified; Primakov speaks in Russian with superimposed Arabic translation]

[Text] [Question] What do you think about the characteristics of the current situation in the Middle East and the Arabian Gulf area?

[Answer] One can evaluate this situation from a number of aspects. So as to comprehend the characteristics of this situation, one has to take into consideration the fact that this region supplies a large part of the world with oil. The United States has made it known that it is concerned with the continuation of the flow of this oil. Naturally, (?there is) a reason for this. The greater part of West Europe and Japan meet their oil requirements by way of importing oil from this region. It is true that the United States imports much less oil from this region, but this quantity is large just the same. The question lies in the fact that the transportation of oil from this region is not hindered by anyone: nor does anyone hinder the normal function of the oil arteries extending from this region to the capitalist world.

The Iraqi-Iranian war is taking place now. Regardless of what has been written and said about the fact that the Strait of Hormuz would be closed, this strait has remained open. Even in this critical stiuation this strait has not been closed, since no one is trying to [word indistinct] these same oil arteries. But the United States spreads such rumors. The question does not stop at this. The United States persistently works to change its policy toward this region.

Recently, the out-going Zbigniew Brzezinski said that the Indian Ocean and Arabian Gulf regions had become, from the point of view of U.S. interests, region number three to the United States. It is common knowledge that Europe, the Pacific region and the Far East are two regions the United States is most interested in. Brzezinski placed the Arabian Gulf and Indian Ocean regions at the same level of Europe, the Pacific and the Far East. This is a new element in U.S. policy.

[Question] Could you explain the significance of these changes?

[Answer] It can be generally said that these changes are confined to strengthening the military aspect of this policy. This manifests itself in the following forms: First, it is embarked on the course that aims at the permanent stationing of U.S. naval forces in this region. This stationing [words indistinct] permanent; the United States is sending naval forces to this region including aircraft carriers with the most modern long-distance aircraft and helicopters. The United States keeps these forces and naval equipment in this region.

Events in Iran have shown that when the United States embarked on its abortive attempts to free the U.S. hostages it used helicopters which landed on the aircraft carrier which was in the region. Second, the other element of the military aspect of U.S. policy lies in the fact that the United States is trying to create a new system of bases in this region.

[Question] Why the new system of bases?

[Answer] It is probable that some of our older listeners can remember Dulles' post World War II policy. The United States tried then to create bases which would quickly blockade the Soviet Union. Naturally, those bases aroused a wave of indignation in the countries where they were set up. Those classical bases were characterized by the fact that the United States [word indistinct] hoisted its flag over those bases and stationed its forces at them. In addition, the United States tried to give its bases immunity, which aroused the indignation of the governments and peoples of those countries. Public protest against those bases was intensified, and in the end, Dulles' idea on the bases was badly shaken while the national liberation struggle in the Arab world, Asia and Africa was consolidated.

Now the United States is trying to set up bases, but without hoising its flag over them. This is not the linch-pin between Dulles' policy and the current trend that seeks to set up new U.S. bases. The link-up is the U.S. strategy of setting up bases on islands such as Deigo Garcia. When the United States tried to set up bases on uninhabited islands it tried to weaken public pressure, despite the fact it kept its forces stationed there and it hoisted its flag.

Current U.S. actions are different even from such strategy, (?though) similar in context. The United States is trying to set up a network of bases as follows: In the new bases the United States stores military equipment and ammunition needed for arming U.S. forces. If need be, these bases can be used by the Rapid Deployment Force. The United States sends U.S. militarists to these bases temporarily in order to effect intervention in the shortest time possible. An example is the use of such a base and bases in Egypt.

It is common knowledge that recently the United States carried out in Egypt maneuvers for its forces, which were speedily transported to this region. A situation was created in Egypt which can occur in other bases. Afterwards the U.S. forces temporarily leave these bases and thus lessen the tension which is connected with the inevitable protests against foreign bases. In circumstances like these, it is easier for As-Sadat, for instance, to conceal offering his territory for setting up U.S. bases. This is the new element which is manifested in the U.S. policy of seeking to set up bases. On the one hand, this policy is coupled by an attempt to remove tension and to ensure its own security against public pressure in the countries where these bases are set up. On the other hand these bases directly adapt themselves to the new U.S. military principle. What is meant here is the U.S. intention to use the Rapid Deployment Force to carry out swift military operations in places remote from the United States.

[Question] Kindly explain what military operations are in quesiton?

[Answer] The point in question is the probability of military operations against the Arabian Gulf countries. The United States does not conceal the fact that it wants to maintain the current social situation in the region by force, since the probability of revolutionary changes deprives the United States of sleep. It is also disturbed by the struggle of this or that regime against it. It is for this reason, and in order to maintain the status quo that the United States tries to set up bases and to renew the military aspect of its policy in this region.

'Fabricated Link'

LD211950 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Part two of an interview granted by Yevgeniy Primakov, director of the Soviet Academy of Sciences Oriental Studies Institute, to an unidentified Moscow radio correspondent--recorded; date and venue not specified; Primakov speaks in Russian with superimposed Arabic translation]

[Text] The Moscow radio correspondent asked Comrade Primakov what could he say about U.S. attempts to link its policy in the Middle East region and the Arabian Gulf to the entry of a limited number of Soviet forces into Afghanistan:

[Begin recording] This is actually a fabricated link. I do not even deem it necessary to say that the limited number of the Soviet forces entered Afghanistan at the request of the Afghan Government and in accordance with all the norms of international law. Moreover I do not even want to stop here.

But I would only like to point to one aspect and draw listeners' attention to it: that is, that the Soviet forces entered Afghanistan after the United States had made the presence of its naval forces in the Gulf region and the Indian Ocean a permanent stay. Yes, it was after this and not before. I do not want at this point to say that the main reason for the entry of the Soviet forces to Afghanistan was the escalation of the American military presence in the Indian Ocean and the Gulf region. But I would like to draw attention to the fact that this presence is not a reply to the entry of the Soviet forces into Afghanistan. What is the connection here between Afghanistan and the Gulf region?

Afghanistan is not within the Gulf region. This is clear even in school geography books. Afghanistan is not one of the Gulf states. Nevertheless they persist in using the Afghan factor to justify American startegy in this region. A great deal has been and is being written to the effect that the Soviet Union wishes to make Afghanistan a staging point for the next leap to the Gulf region. However, this is not merely total falsification of the Soviet policy but a total contradiction of logic even by pronouncing judgments, because if the Soviet Union wanted to make such a leap it would not need Afghanistan. There are three mountains between Afghanistan and the countries immediately adjacent to the Gulf. From the military aspect they are more impregnable barriers than any other. Why then the Afghan bridgehead? Every militaryman can answer this question with derision only.

[Question] It appears that it is essential at this point to remind our listeners of the atmosphere under which the decision of rendering Soviet assistance to Afghanistan was taken.

[Answer] I will take the listeners back a bit. In 1977, precisely in August 1977, U.S. Presidential Directive No 18 was issued under which it was assumed that the United States had to reinforce its interference in regional disputes and to establish an effective instrument for the execution of its policy in the event of such interference. This instrument meant the Rapid Deployment Force. The decision was adopted and the practical steps for the formation of this force began. I repeat that this was in August 1977, that is, 2 and 1/2 years before the Soviet action in Afghanistan. In 1978, precisely in May 1978, NATO countries adopted a decision confirming an increase in their military budget; and this time too at U.S. persistence without paying regard to the course which the developments of international events would take afterwards.

In other words, the Soviet Union is being attacked in a way as if it is being told: Whatever you have done and no matter how much you comply with the demands of detente and no matter how much the process of this detente is being intensified, we will at any rate increase our military budgets by a fixed percentage. This occurred before the entry of the Soviet forces into Afghanistan. In 1979, also before the events of Afghanistan, the United States took steps and through its pressure NATO decided to deploy the medium-range missiles, directed against the Soviet Union and its allies, in the territories of West Europe.

To this we must add two aspects, which are of extreme importance as far as we are concerned. The first is summed up in the fact that the United States had frozen in practice the signing of the SALT II agreement, that is, the agreement which it signed and under which it would have been possible to balance strategic arms and the halting of the arms race in this sphere. This could have opened the way toward the reduction of the level of armaments which now exists in the strategic sphere. The second aspect is the flirtation which the United States is carrying out with China, bearing in mind that this is not merely normalization of relations but an active exploitation by China of the U.S. anti-Soviet policy. True, there is a question of who will exploit the other. But presently it is the United States which is actively exploiting China against the Soviet Union.

If you take all this into account, you will realize what the international atmosphere was when the decision for the entry of the Soviet forces into Afghanistan was taken.
[end recording]

U.S. ROLE IN SALVADORAN EVENTS SCORED

LD211605 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 18 Jan 81 p 5

[Nikolay Polyanov article under the rubric "Events and Opinions": "Mailed Fist"]

[Excerpts] Shots ring out day and night in distant El Salvador--the small Latin American republic stretched out on the shores of the Pacific. A people's war is going on. Soldiers of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front have taken up arms against the Salvadoran puppet regime, and are seizing cities and moving toward the capital's walls. The liberation banner would long have been hoisted above San Salvador if the ruling junta had not taken advantage of outside assistance. Raiders from Guatemala and Honduras have invaded El Salvador and are committing atrocities on its territory in company with the thugs of Col Jaime Abdul Qutierrez--commander in chief of the army and police chief and essentially a dictator.

The whole gang, of course, is guided by Washington. It is from there that the actions of the gendarme junta and of the foreigners who have forced their way in to El Salvador, are being directed. The scenario of the war against the Salvadoran people was drawn up there. From there the junta is being supplied with money and weapons so as to avert "another Nicaragua," as U.S. politicians put it. Overt U.S. military interference in El Salvador is already in evidence--regardless of whether columns of U.S. "leathernecks" (invading soldiers) have entered El Salvador or not. Mountains of military materiel--weapons and ammunition--are piling up in the Panama Canal Zone. At U.S. bases, U.S. officers are drilling the junta's mercenaries. In Guatemala and Honduras, new echelons are being hastily prepared for the invasion of El Salvador. And to cap it all, it is reported across the Atlantic that the U.S. Army itself is ready at any moment to make a dash to that small Latin American republic.

It seems that Washington is attempting to keep El Salvador at any price in the orbit of absolute subordination to the United States. Experienced commentators are making quite transparent allusions to the effect that the old and new [U.S.] administrations are taking an energetic hand in this. It is said, in particular, that during the new President's recent visit to Mexico, an attempt was made to exert pressure on Mexico, demanding its "absolute neutrality" with regard to the Salvadoran events. It was no accident that Mexico was chosen as the target of such demands: for, in the past it had repeatedly showed good feelings toward Central American peoples who had taken up arms against dictators and their North American patrons.

There is a desire to bring the OAS into the intervention against El Salvador. It will be recalled that in the past Washington pinned special hopes on it in the expectation of using it as some kind of mighty stick against the liberation movement. But the years pass and changes are coming about even in those places where Washington poiticians feel particularly comfortable. This became evident even during the recent session of the so-called OAS General Assembly held in the U.S. capital. The bosses wanted to hear applause from their wards but were presented with reproaches including some for supporting pro-fascist juntas. In other words, the disposition of forces in Latin America is undergoing important changes. The events in El Salvador confirm this once again: The people there are fully resolved to be finished with their jailers; for last year alone the latter murdered over 10,000 patriots.

The events in El Salvador confirm for all to see that the North Americans and their proteges would like at any price to maintain in the country a regime reminiscent of a hybrid of a barracks and penal servitude. For the sake of this, interventionists from Honduras and Guatemala have been thrown into the battle. For the sake of this, Washington's political machinery has been set in motion in Latin America and with its aid they want to create some semblance of support for the junta from the continent's governments.

Alas, times have changed and the generals from north of the Rio Grande are increasingly having occasion to be convinced that the mailed fist has ceased to be an all-vanquishing argument when the people are struggling for their freedom.

El Salvador is again casting the light of truth on U.S. politicians' statements that they, allegedly, are the true defenders of "civil rights." What bitter irony: When those inflicting punishment--Salvadoran and foreign, armed to the teeth with U.S. weapons and drilled by U.S. officers--try to stifle the people's liberation movement, the eyes of an increasing number of people are opened on that side of the ocean, too. The camouflage clearly does not fit the gendarme. His hands were, and still are, bloody.

INCREASING CIA ACTIVITIES IN LATIN AMERICA SEEN

PY211951 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Text] Official Washington spokesmen have acknowledged that the CIA is meddling in Salvadoran domestic affairs. Wade McCree, Solicitor General for the U.S. Department of Justice, has told journalists accredited in Washington that U.S. citizens Michael P. Hammer and Mark David Pearlman, killed in San Salvador on 3 January, were working for the CIA.

Hammer and Pearlman had operated under the cover of members of the American Institute for Free Labor Development. In the opinion of some foreign correspondents in Washington, Solicitor General McCree was shooting off his mouth. They believe that it will harm the United States and its new administration, since it is tantamount to admitting that Washington is encouraging banditry and intervention in El Salvador.

In fact, [words indistinct] death of two CIA operatives who were carrying papers identifying them as members of a civil and social organization--as the American Institute for Free Labor Development calls itself--is a very serious charge indeed.

However, we must bear in mind that the death of the two unsuccessful spies will do nothing to stop the United States, which is crawling toward another military adventure. In fact, some time has elapsed since 3 January. During this time the Yankees have officially resumed military aid to the Salvadoran junta, and they are sending additional groups of instructors and special agents.

These developments cast a new light on the announcements of Hammer's and Pearlman's deaths. It is perfectly obvious that the Solicitor General leaked the information on purpose. In this manner Washington is trying to make the people accept the idea that its interference will continue despite the loss of prestige and the human casualties.

It is almost certain that the problem is being viewed in the following manner: The Carter administration is leaving quite a few hot issues behind; one of them is the Salvadoran volcano, and judging by recent information from Washington, the former incumbents have recommended that the problem should be solved through fire and bloodshed.

This U.S. approach to foreign policy can also be deduced from CIA activities. This organization has [illegible] two spies to their deaths in El Salvador. During the last few months [illegible]istinct] the formal restrictions on spying activities levied after the scandalous failure in Chile and because of Carter's campaign of respect for human rights, have been lifted. Washington has given legal approval for espionage, intervention, political assassination and the other dirty tricks so loved by U.S. secret services.

In addition to all this we should recall the disclosures of the member of the so-called "intelligence community," Ray Cline, published approximately 1 year ago by the New York TIMES. Longing for interventions and conspiracies in Guatemala, Chile and other countries, he proposed several measures which in his opinion would resurrect certain authentic values of the spying and undercover agency.

First of all, Ray Cline recommended that the CIA should change its discredited name. Then he proposed that all documents and materials of the Yankee undercover organization should be kept top secret and that a reorganization be implemented.

Ray Cline believes it necessary to create a new department which will perform secret operations, that is, assassinations, the overthrow of legitimate governments, the financing of reactionary terror and so forth. The head of this department must be protected by utmost secrecy, and his advisers must hold bonafide Washington government jobs.

Judging by the fact that Ray Cline's opinion received a great deal of publicity and support, the United States is truly planning to strengthen these services and to step up their activities in order to forestall the development of Nicaraguan-style movements.

This means that in the coming years the CIA or some other organization with similar aims will increase and refine its intervention in domestic affairs of sovereign states to keep them within or drag them into the sphere of influence of transnational enterprises, which are the ones that dictate the policy of the largest capitalist power of our times.

KOZYAKOV URGES IMPROVEMENT IN SOVIET-U.S. TIES

LD220400 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Text] President Leonid Brezhnev has once again called for a constructive relationship between the Soviet Union and the United States in dealing with current international problems. He has urged this in his telegram of congratulations to Ronald Reagan on his inauguration. Here is what Radio Moscow news analyst Vladislav Kozyakov writes in this connection:

The Soviet leader's message of greetings to the new American President undoubtedly has a significance that goes beyond the requirements of protocol on such occasions. President Brezhnev has called for an improvement of Soviet-American relations at a moment when there is an exceptional need for joint efforts to prevent a dangerous, if not irreversible, worsening of the situation in the world. The Soviet president expresses the conviction that in the present circumstances vigorous efforts by all states are imperative in order to improve the international situation and strengthen peace. He is convinced that favorable development of the relations between the Soviet Union and the United States and their constructive relationship in dealing with current international problems would promote these aims well and he adds the words: We for our part are for this.

Let us try to identify the issues that most urgently require an effective Soviet-American relationship. First of all, of course, there is the matter of establishing dependable guarantees against the outbreak of nuclear war and that means limiting and reducing arms, above all strategic arms. That is, so to speak, the core of international security. It involves taking the steps necessary to rid mankind of the menace of annihilation and such steps can be taken only provided there is mutual understanding and coordination between the Soviet Union and the United States.

There is much to suggest that agreement in this all-important field can be reached. There is the record of the first strategic arms limitation agreement concluded in 1972. There is the Soviet-American agreement on the prevention of nuclear war signed in 1973. And finally, there is the SALT II treaty, which the Soviet Union is ready to ratify. What all these agreements have in common is that they express a careful balance of the interests of the parties. They are based on equality and the principle of equal security and this, as former President Gerald Ford said after his talks with Leonid Brezhnev in Vladivostok in 1974, is the only basis on which agreements between the two countries are possible.

That was correct then, more than 6 years ago. It is correct now that further steps to limit strategic arms loom so large on the agenda of Soviet-American relations. As a matter of fact, observing these principles--equality, mutual respect for each other's interests, equal security and mutual benefit--observing these principles is no less essential in solving all the other problems of intergovernment relations.

No sooner did President Carter depart from these principles and take the road of sanctions, boycotts and pressure with respect to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, that this dangerously dislocated international relations and increased the danger of war. Senators and businessmen in America have added up how many billions of dollars have been lost by farmers and various firms as a result of the nearsighted actions of the previous administration. Even more important is the amount of precious time lost in the interests of solving problems in which Americans are no less interested than Soviet men and women, the problems of making peace on earth more secure and regearing efforts and time to constructive purposes.

For its part, the Soviet Union did everything it could for that time not to be lost. A dialogue, important meetings and negotiations continued despite Washington's attempts to prevent them. President Brezhnev had meetings with President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of France, with President Helmut Schmidt of Federal Germany, Premier Indira Gandhi of India and many other national leaders. Important agreements were concluded and documents were signed concerning cooperation. All this was done to promote the relaxation of tensions, to strengthen world peace.

Why then, it may be asked, should the United States hold aloof from these efforts of the international community? This is indeed a logical question which calls for a rational, realistic and mature approach by the new American administration, the more so since American replies are long overdue to many Soviet proposals at the talks in Vienna and Geneva and at the meeting in Madrid. Businesslike replies are also overdue to the Soviet proposals concerning the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean and to the Soviet-backed initiative of the Afghan Government concerning a political settlement over Afghanistan and many other proposals.

At recent meetings with visitors from the United States--congressmen and businessmen--President Brezhnev repeatedly made the point that all the mechanisms of negotiation should be set in motion in order to solve international problems and promote cooperation between countries. President Brezhnev also stated that any constructive steps by the new American administration to improve American-Soviet relations and deal with world problems would meet with a favorable response in the Soviet Union.

CRITICS TAKE MALICIOUS VIEW OF ECONOMIC PLAN

LD211153 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jan 81 p 4

[Article by PRAVDA political observer Vitaliy Korionov: "Ill-Starred Prophets"]

[Excerpt] The bourgeois mass information media were obviously thrown into confusion by the publication of the CPSU Central Committee draft. Their first reaction was to try to ignore the document, which makes a fine mess of the game being played by the anti-Soviets and anticommunists and perpetrators of lies about the "Soviet military threat." But the worldwide repercussions of the draft were so great that the attitude of "silence" had to be abandoned. So the vast resources employed in influencing Western readers and listeners were marshaled in an attempt to play down the significance of the Soviet document and distort its content.

The anticommunists' "arguments" do not exactly strike one as new and original. Some sing the doleful old song about the "unrealistic" nature of the Soviet 5-year plan. Others do their utmost to highlight the Soviet national economy's difficulties and unresolved problems.

In their efforts to pile up fabrications on this score, the spiteful critics even fail to notice the uncomfortable position in which they sometimes find themselves. We know, for example, of the unhappy fate of the predictions by CIA "experts" who insisted that liquid fuel extraction in the USSR was on the point of decline. Not embarrassed, however, by their failure, BUSINESS WEEK again insists that "the Soviet economy will definitely be inhibited by the tight energy resources situation." But these "prophets" are even being contradicted by their colleagues. For instance, the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE writes: "Most specialists agree that the Russians will manage the planned increase in natural gas extraction" and quotes a specialist to the effect that "we expect growth in the energy sphere in the USSR in this decade and for the remainder of the century."

Nevertheless, socialism's enemies have not abandoned their hopes of adapting the CIA's fiction to their provocative purposes. The Los Angeles TIMES announces to its readers: "For the first time the Soviet Union will have to look abroad, perhaps to the Persian Gulf zone, for a considerable amount of oil...." Similar inventions are offered by the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. The purpose of the fabrications is clear. They are a blatant attempt to distract the peoples' attention from those who are really responsible for the dangerous situation which has been created in the Persian Gulf region, that is, the American militarists who, by massing their armed forces, are trying to keep control of the resources belonging to the Near East peoples and turn that region into a bridgehead for military adventures.

The zeal of the misinformers of public opinion has a specific purpose. The dissemination of slander against the Soviet Union is a weapon in the hands of forces striving to undermine detente because they oppose the USSR's consistent course toward developing peaceful international cooperation. Anti-Soviets like Mark Frankland of Britain's THE OBSERVER are infuriated by the fact that, since the publication of the draft "Basic Guidelines," interest in developing mutually advantageous cooperation in the sphere of extraction and use of energy resources on an all-European scale has grown considerably among Western countries' business circles.

The adoption of the USSR's 11th 5-Year Plan will be a major event; it will help to expand economic and trade ties between France and the Soviet Union, Jean (Tev), president of the Paris Chamber of Commerce and Industry, for example, said. The chamber brings together many thousands of enterprises in the French capital and three adjacent departments. The chamber intends to hold a "French-Soviet day" to inform the representatives of French business circles about the general outline of the new Soviet 5-year plan. J. (Tev) resolutely opposed attempts by certain Western circles to hinder the development of economic relations with the socialist countries. Some maintain, he said, that only the East stands to gain from this kind of development. But in fact, as J. (Tev) rightly said, it is exchange in which both sides have an equal interest, and therefore people who call for economic ties with the USSR to be broken off are "simply foolhardy."

The subterfuges of the "critics" of the new Soviet 5-year plan merely betray our foes' resentment at the Soviet Union's strengthening positions and growing international inflence. They are still trying to console themselves with illusions and hopes that the Soviet plans are not feasible. But if the success of the first Soviet 5-year plan exposed the flimsiness of such aspirations, then it is easy to see what discredit lies in store now that the Soviet Union has completed the 10th 5-Year Plan and is embarking on the implementation of a plan of new and great work in possession of a mighty economic and scientific and technical potential and highly skilled cadres. There is no doubt that the leading lights of anticommunism will find themselves once again standing at the side of the road of history while the motherland of October marches confidently ahead along the path outlined by Lenin's party.

PLANS WOULD DO 'IRREPARABLE DAMAGE' TO ASEAN

LD191111 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Jan 81 p 3

[V. Sespelev article: "ASEAN in Washington's Plans"]

[Text] "The doctrines which we have approved and the alliances which we have knocked together have proved to be just houses of cards"--this is how former CIA agents (U. Ivlend) described the failures of American foreign policy based on saber rattling. Unfortunately, the people on Capitol Hill are not accustomed to looking back over the sad experience of past years. Having consigned to oblivion the failures of its predecessors, the Carter administration set about strenuously drawing up and implementing new geopolitical plans. Plans aimed at establishing control over various parts of the world which, taking their cue from Pentagon generals and admirals, were proclaimed a "zone of U.S. vital interests." As the New York TIMES wrote recently, not without irony, Washington arrived at the conclusion that there is no part of the world which would not come under the sphere of American influence.

A significant place in these plans is allocated to ASEAN, which was set up in 1967 and whose members are Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore and the Philippines, which occupy key positions on the routes from the Pacific to the Indian Ocean. For, according to American strategic plans, it is precisely through the Strait of Malacca that the Pentagon is to send into the Indian Ocean 7th Fleet squadrons based in the Philippines and Japan. The Strait of Lombok, which is part of Indonesian territorial waters, has also begun to be used for the needs of the U.S. Navy in recent years.

Back in the first half of the seventies, at the time of its escalating aggression against Vietnam, the United States showed obvious concern over the fact that the ASEAN countries, and primarily Malaysia and Indonesia, were actively propagandizing the idea of a "zone of peace, freedom and neutrality"--an idea which was counter to the militarist plans of American "hawks." Even then certain Pentagon figures realized the inevitability of defeat in the Indochina war and in that connection pondered seriously on the question of creating new positions [rubezhi] in Asia. In their opinion, this function could partly be assumed by the ASEAN countries. It was essentially a question of shifting part of the costly military burden onto their potential allies. Over the years this doctrine acquired more concrete content and took shape in the idea of a "Pacific community." In addition to the ASEAN "Five," the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Japan, South Korea and Chile are also planned as its possible members. This lineup in itself eloquently attests that the question of creating a new anticommunist bloc, in which the role of a "forward line of defense in the Pacific" was prepared for the ASEAN countries, has been placed on the agenda.

It is no coincidence that there is talk right now of creating such a bloc. With every passing year the United States is finding it increasingly difficult to fulfill policy functions on a worldwide scale. Recent events in the Near and Middle East have graphically demonstrated this. Having proclaimed the Persian Gulf region a "zone of vital interests," the United States and its NATO allies have transferred up to 60 warships to the Persian Gulf region from other parts of the globe. In case of an especially critical situation the Pentagon plans to send additional military forces to the said region, particularly from among the 7th Fleet forces based on Japanese and Philippine islands. The Pentagon intends to entrust to its allies in the west Pacific the task of closing up the breaches which might be formed as a result of this; primarily to Japan, which is linked with the United States by a "security treaty," and to Australia--the Pentagon's ally in the ANZUS military bloc--but also to the ASEAN countries, which it intends to draw into the orbit of imperialist military adventures.

In 1977 the United States initiated an official dialogue with the ASEAN "five" as a regional organization. Three such meetings have been held so far, at which the American side invariably made it clear that it pinned "special hopes" on the association's member states. Just what these "special hopes" are was demonstrated by U.S. Vice President W. Mondale's visit to the Philippines, Thailand and Indonesia. Under American pressure military questions were included as the chief items on the agenda of the talks. Whereas in Manila the vice president resolved questions of extending the period of use of Clark Field and Subic Bay--the largest American military bases in Southeast Asia--he promised Djakarta and Bangkok the delivery of F-5E and A-4 fighters and other combat hardware. The Malaysian and Singapore air forces purchased new consignments of the said aircraft in 1980.

In 1979-1980 the ASEAN countries became the objective of a kind of pilgrimage by emissaries from Washington. They were visited by former Secretary of State C. Vance and his assistant R. Holbrooke; a delegation of congressmen headed by L. Wolff; Adm R. Long, commander of armed forces in the Pacific region; Air Force Chief of Staff L. Allen and many others. They all tried to impose American military "aid" on the members of the "Five" to one degree or another. According to information in the Hong Kong journal FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, over the past 5 years the volume of this "aid" has increased 150 percent compared with the first half of the seventies (from $327 million to $820 million). In all, the ASEAN countries have acquired weapons to the value of $2.48 billion from the United States just since 1977.

Washington's allies are also trying to urge the ASEAN countries onto the path of strengthening multilateral military cooperation with the United States. Australia, for example, supports the revival of the Manila Pact (SEATO), which was established in 1954 and collapsed in 1977, with the inclusion in it of all the ASEAN members. Evidence of this is provided, in particular, by statements of the Fraser government to the effect that it is prepared to fulfill its SEATO commitments and on that basis to reserve the right to provide military aid to Thailand, where, incidentally, Austalian military experts are already working.

In an attempt to draw the Asian "Five" into the channel of its imperialist policy and to prevent their rapprochement with the other countries of Indochina, the United States is making active use of the so-called "Kampuchean question." It was not by chance that when the annual conference of the ASEAN members' foreign ministers was being held in Kuala Lumpur, Washington jointly with Beijing inspired armed intervention in the People's Republic of Kampuchea by the Thailand-based Pol Pot gangs. The governments of the United States and China and also certain circles in the ASEAN countries which occupy, to put it mildly, an unrealistic position on the Kampuchean question, tried to blame the SRV for the tense situation which consequently emerged. The threat allegedly stemming from Vietnam was used as the pretext for supplying Bangkok with the latest large consignment of U.S. weapons: M-48 tanks, artillery, small arms and ammunition.

U.S. policy, aimed at bringing the ASEAN countries into military opposition with the socialist countries of Indochina, is being encouraged in every way by the present PRC leadership which is also striving to use the association in the interests of its great power course. During visits to the Philippines, Malaysia and Singapore, China's Foreign Minister Huang Hua clearly let it be known that Beijing does not intend to abandon its proposal to form some sort of "united front" with the members of the "Five" for the struggle against nonexistent "Soviet expansion." This is being done to disguise the PRC's own hegemonist aspirations to secure for itself the Southeast Asian countries' rich mineral resources in accordance with the Great Helmsman's behest. The aggression against the SRV in February 1979 and also the continuing armed sorties by pro-Beijing groups in the Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia and Burma are clear confirmation of that. Although the Chinese leadership pays lipservice to support for the ASEAN idea of a "zone of peace, stability and neutrality in Southeast Asia," it is in fact indulging Washington's desire to transform the "Five" into a military-political bloc, hoping eventually to play the leading role in it.

And what is the ASEAN countries' own attitude toward such "projects"? According to repeated statements by their leaders, they seek the normalization of the situation in Southeast Asia and wish to live in peace and good neighborliness with all countries, including the states of Indochina, regardless of their sociopolitical structure. They also intend to implement an independent policy, free from outside interference, aimed at eliminating military alliances and foreign military bases on other states' territory.

However, the facts show that the U.S. militarist plans are meeting with understanding and approval in certain circles in those countries. Otherwise, for instance, it is hard to explain why certain politicians from the "Five" had to frighten Vietnam with the threat of creating a military alliance and why they had to ask Washington, the main culprit for the war in Indochina, to act as a "guarantor of peace in the region." The idea that the ASEAN countries, under pressure from the United States and its allies and also China, are gradually losing their realistic positions--one after another--is also suggested by appeals heard in their capitals recently for the standardization of armaments on the basis of American military hardware and the holding of regular joint military maneuvers, that is, for a joint and--to a significant degree--integrated policy in the military sphere. These appeals cannot fail to cause concern, since it is known that nobody is about to threaten the ASEAN countries.

History teaches, as the Jakarta newspaper THE INDONESIA TIMES rightly notes, that military pacts have never yet promoted peace and stability in Southeast Asia but, on the contrary have brought unhappiness and suffering to the peoples of that part of the globe.

The Soviet Union, as a great power of which a large proportion is located in Asia, has a vital interest in preserving and strengthening peace on that continent, and therefore cannot be indifferent toward the Pentagon's adventurist plans for turning ASEAN into a military-political bloc. It proceeds on the basis of the firm conviction that the implementation of these plans would exacerbate still further the situation in Southeast Asia and cause irreparable damage to the national interests of the members of the "Five" themselves.

SENATE APPROVES NOMINATION OF ALEXANDER HAIG

LD220650 Moscow TASS in English 0610 GMT 22 Jan 81

[Text] Washington, 22 Jan, TASS--The Senate of the United States Congress by a majority vote on Wednesday endorsed the appointment of Alexander Haig as secretary of state.

Gromyko Congratulations

LD220806 Moscow TASS in English 0750 GMT 22 Jan 81

[Text] Moscow, 22 Jan, TASS--Andrey Gomyko, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, sent a congratulatory telegram to Alexander Haig on the occasion of his being appointed the secretary of state of the United States of America.

"I should like to express the hope that your activities at this responsible post will promote the development of relations between the USSR and the USA along the way which meets the interests of the two countries, the interests of strengthening peace," the telegram says.

REPUBLICANS RECEIVE 'GRAVE, MILITARIST' LEGACY

LD211553 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 17 Jan 81 p 3

[Observer Yuriy Kornilov's "International Review": "The United States: Change of Administration"]

[Excerpts] On 20 January U.S. President R. Reagan, having taken the oath, will officially become White House incumbent.

The new U.S. Administration is taking control of the American ship of state in a difficult and complex period, when an acute political struggle is continuing in the world arena between forces advocating peace and the peoples' security on the one hand and the forces of oppression and militarism on the other, while the edifice of detente erected in the seventies through the efforts of many countries is being subjected to fierce attacks. The main generators of tension are U.S. and NATO imperialist circles, which, expressing the aspirations of the mighty military-industrial complex and having no interest in detente, have adopted and are continuing a course of reviving the imperialist policy of aggression and diktat in the international arena.

Summing up the results of the J. Carter administration's 4-year term in office, observers are noting with full justification that the central direction of its foreign policy has been and remains attempts to use any means to wreck the East-West strategic equilibrium which has grown up in the world, to its own advantage and to the detriment of the USSR and the other socialist community countries and the interests of detente and international security. It was with this aim that Washington, stubbornly resisting the socialist states' peace-loving initiatives, obtained back in 1978 the adoption of a long-term 15-year program for building up NATO's arms. With this aim in view the United States and NATO adopted the decision on deploying in a number of West European states nearly 600 new American missiles targeted on the USSR and the other socialist countries, and the same aim is pursued by the thwarting of the ratification of the Soviet-American SALT II treaty. Whereas in 1977 the Pentagon's budget amounted to $130.2 billion, in 1981 the sum will exceed $170 billion. That is the dangerous, grave militarist legacy which the present U.S. rulers are handing over to the Republican administration!

During the presidential election most American voters, in saying "no" to Carter's government, thereby rejected Washington's adventurism in the conduct of foreign policy affairs. But here is a characteristic feature of America today: The computers had hardly finished counting the votes when it became obvious that certain imperialist circles--highly influential ones, unfortunately--which are hostile to the spirit and cause of detente are ignoring the opinion of millions of Americans and zealously trying to push the new administration onto a course whose pivot would be not lessening, but continuing and even intensifying trends in American foreign policy which are dangerous to the cause of peace. Foremost in activity in this direction is the outgoing administration itself, which as the curtain falls is repeatedly setting examples of militarist fervor--let us recall that recently, in December, J. Carter signed a bill on the Pentagon's budget for 1981--a record budget for the whole of U.S. history. What militarist "recommendations" and "advice" are being offered to the new White House incumbent and his "team" by Washington's other enemies of detente! There are deliberately falsified "data," fabricated within the CIA and other special services, on the "growing inequality of forces between NATO and the Warsaw Pact"--data intended to justify the arms race; then there is the statement by the ultraconservative Heritage Foundation, which calls for an "additional" $34 billion--no more and no less--for the Pentagon; there are the "demands" by certain experts at the Hudson Institute in New York for a return to the plans--buried under pressure from the public--to create the barbaric neutron weapon; there is Senator J. Tower's "recommendation" that the Soviet-American SALT II treaty be "given up as a bad job...." And so forth, in the same spirit.

The future White House incumbent himself, the press notes, is acting cautiously, avoiding rash statements. But observers could not help drawing attention to a recent speech by Gen A. Haig, now appointed U.S. secretary of state, who used fabrications about the nonexistent "Soviet threat" to try to justify the U.S. and NATO course toward fueling tension. Also disturbing are the recent pronouncements by new Pentagon chief C. Weinberger who maintained, in connection with Soviet-American SALT talks, that the SALT II treaty is "more advantageous" to the USSR than to the United States. Announcing that it would take the new administration at least 6 months to formulate its position on strategic arms limitation talks, Weinberger effectively admitted that the Pentagon intends to use this period to continue the arms race....

"The time has come for changes," R. Reagan said when J. Carter's election defeat became a fact. Time will tell with what content the new administration invests this thesis. As for the Soviet Union's position, it remains unchanged: Our country proceeds from the premise that the USSR's relations with the United States, as with any other country belonging to a different social system, can only be built on the basis of equality, noninterference in internal affairs and nondetriment to the security of either of the sides. The document on the bases of mutual relations between the USSR and the United States, signed at summit level 9 years ago in Moscow, stressed that both countries "will proceed from the common belief that in a nuclear age there is no basis for maintaining relations between them other than peaceful coexistence." The Soviet Union still adheres firmly to this fundamental principle, and sees peaceful coexistence not merely as the absence of war but also as the development of mutually advantageous cooperation and a desire jointly and on a constructive basis to seek and find solutions to urgent international problems, including complex problems. But of course this requires a corresponding approach by the other side as well.

U.S. PREPARES NEW 'DANGEROUS MILITARY PROVOCATION'

LD221047 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Jan 81 p 3

[TASS correspondent Yu. Levchenko report: "Most Dangerous Military Provocation: Large-Scale U.S. Strategic Forces' Exercises in Preparation"--capitalized passages are printed in boldface]

[Text] Washington, 15 Jan--THE U.S. MILITARY IS PREPARING A SERIOUS NEW PROVOCATION AIMED AT AGGRAVATING THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION AND FURTHER WHIPPING UP MILITARIST HYSTERIA IN THE UNITED STATES. THE U.S. AIR FORCE STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND HAS ANNOUNCED THAT COMPREHENSIVE LARGE-SCALE U.S. STRATEGIC FORCES' EXERCISES WILL BE HELD IN THE COMING 2 MONTHS.

According to a command spokesman, the aim of these maneuvers, codenamed "Global Shield-81," is "to perform strategic forces' operations under the extraordinary military conditions of a nuclear attack on the United States." This is the 3d successive year that the "Global Shield" exercises have been held in the United States. As observers note, however, THE PENTAGON'S PRESENT "GAMES" ARE UNPRECEDENTED IN THEIR SCALE AND LENGTH. Participating in them will be all the Strategic Air Command units based in the United States and on Guam Island, airborne units of the Air Force Reserve and the National Guard, Naval and Marine subunits as well as Canadian Armed Forces. AT A SIGNAL FROM THE "CENTER," HEAVY STRATEGIC BOMBERS WILL TAKE OFF TO MAKE AIRBORNE NUCLEAR STRIKES. It is also proposed to launch Minuteman ICBM's during the exercises. At the same time naval maneuvers will be performed and Marine landings will be rehearsed.

In an attempt to calm the U.S. public, Pentagon representatives are assuring them that the bombers will not be armed with nuclear bombs but will simply be "staging" nuclear strikes "by means of radioelectronics." It is also asserted that the strategic missiles being prepared for launch will not be armed with nuclear warheads. The Strategic Air Command statement notes that the exercises in preparation are "in no way connected with the present international situation"; observers believe, however, that this "soothing medicine" is clearly designed for simpletons. THE FORTHCOMING MANEUVERS CAN ONLY BE EVALUATED AS A FLAGRANT "NUCLEAR BLACKMAIL" OF PEACE-LOVING PEOPLES AND AS A MOST DANGEROUS MILITARY PROVOCATION, FRAUGHT WITH THE MOST SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES.

NATURE, PURPOSE OF U.S. 'SPECIAL' FORCES EXAMINED

LD201701 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Jan 81 p 3

[V. Rozin article: "Sabotage, Espionage, Provocations: What U.S. Special Troops Are Trained For"]

[Text] One winter's day skiers of an unusual kind appeared in the environs of Oslo, the Norwegian capital--wearing green berets decorated with emblems in the form of two crossed arrows and a dagger. They were American servicemen who, so the ARMY TIMES reported, have come to NATO's northern flank for a "survival course" under inclement conditions beyond the Arctic Circle. They belong to the so-called special troops, nicknamed the Green Berets in the United States.

The special troops are special formations of the Pentagon, its "secret army" designed to fulfill all sorts of diversionary and police functions. The American press writes little about them. But from what does filter through into its pages, it is possible to gain some idea of the substance and nature of their training and the tasks facing them. American newspapers have cited the following fact: Creating a "near-combat situation" on an exercise in the State of Alabama, the Green Berets kidnapped the mayor and police chief of the city of Alabaster. The kidnap victims were freed only after spending an unpleasant night in a swampy wood. The command refused to give any explanation for this.

As the San Francisco EXAMINER reports, 4,000 Green Berets are being trained under conditions of enhanced secrecy at Fort Bragg (North Carolina). In addition, 5,000 more saboteurs have been formed into 4 special reserve troop and National Guard groups.

The 10th special group, hidden away in the garrison of Bad Toelz in the wooded massif of the Bavarian Alps (FRG), is in a special situation. There can be no two opinions about the purpose for which this hornet's nest was created in the center of Europe: It is directed against European states and socialist states above all.

A map of Europe published in DER STERN magazine shows 101 operational areas of the American Green Berets in 23 European states. As is clear from other materials published in the same magazine, on the commencement of combat operations the Pentagon plans to infiltrate its saboteurs into areas where military targets are situated on the USSR's border military districts, as well as onto the territory of other socialist countries.

Expounding the Green Berets tactics, the American magazine THE ARMY wrote that in the event of war in Europe they will operate "in close cooperation with friendly partisans and organize joint combat operations, for which they have made careful preparations during exercises." What is meant by "friendly partisans" is the "fifth column"--traitors and betrayers of a particular country. The American saboteurs have instructions to "make contact" with them and direct their actions. "In addition to fulfilling the chief task," the magazine continues, "the special troops will conduct special operations on the orders of the troop commander in the theater of military operations."

Bourgeois propaganda lauds the diversionary troops to the skies, awarding them epithets such as "crack guard," "supermen," "elite," "cream of the army" and even "fighters for freedom and democracy."

Let us see who makes up this "elite." Those recruited to the 10th special troop group, for example, are "volunteers"--mercenaries from that section of despairing American youth which is out of work, as well as various kinds of adventurers, criminals, gangsters, renegades and traitors to the motherland who have fled from socialist countries. Green Beret teams are put together in such a way that they include demolition men, housebreakers, chemical experts and poisoners, masters of subversive propaganda and disinformation, and so forth, in short, representatives of all espionage and bandit "specialities."

Saboteurs must know how to "kill, blow up and poison, leaving no trace." If we are to believe boastful American propaganda statements, servicemen of the Pentagon's "secret army" are trained in 124 different methods of underhanded killing and 32 ways of dealing with an enemy with "bare hands" and in the ability to be "invisible" when crossing front lines or a state border. They can be "fired" through torpedo apparatuses from submerged submarines. They are trained to operate under arctic conditions, in deserts and in jungles. Their motto is "Any operation, at any time, in any place, by any means."

Describing the Green Berets training regime at the Bad Toelz garrison, the American newspaper NEWS wrote: "In this small town, where Himmler's cutthroats were once trained, the 'art' of sabotage, explosion and arson is studied from 0530 hours until late at night...." The soldiers of this group, the West German newspaper FULDAER VOLKSZEITUNG testifies, are trained under conditions in which the personnel of any other subunit "would soon be totally exhausted physically. Drill here is a unique training for 'X' day, when war begins and American aircraft set course for the East." Preparation for the sinister "X" day--that is the chief purpose of the presence of the transatlantic "skiers" in green berets in the environs of Oslo and in other parts of Norway. They also undergo appropriate "acclimatization" in other NATO countries, as well as on special training grounds in Alaska, in high mountain regions in the State of Colorado and in many other places.

Recently the American press has begun intensively publicizing "black beret" formations. Servicemen of this variety of sabotage and reconnaissance landing units, who wear black berets, are called "rangers." The rangers' "combat training manual" lists these troops' typical operations. One of them is a "show of strength aimed at propagandizing U.S. potential," and another "the protection of U.S. citizens, property and capital investments." But the chief emphasis is placed on raids or special operations against targets deep inside enemy territory--nuclear ammunition dumps and missile launch sites, for example--as well as with a view to liquidating the enemy's leading personnel. During one exercise, for example, the rangers were set the task of kidnapping the enemy's political leader from a hospital deep into the country.

In the U.S. Army, according to the magazine PARADE, two battalions of rangers are in constant readiness. One is stationed at Fort Stewart and the other at Fort Lewis. There are also subunits for waging "secret war" within the U.S. Navy--the so-called "red caps" [alyye kaski] (underwater saboteurs). There are several companies of "red caps" at the disposal of U.S. naval command. Scuba diver pirates are trained in special schools at the Little Creek and Coronado bases. They are entrusted with reconnoitering enemy waters and coasts before a sea landing and with carrying out sabotage.

The arsenals of the "green," "black" and other "berets" and "caps" include the latest means of struggle: various small arms (from noiseless pistols to a small nuclear device), the most modern forms of transport (aircraft, helicopters, hovercraft, hydrofoils, individual jet-propelled devices for "hopping" over surface obstacles, and so forth) and portable instruments for carrying out reconnaissance, observation and monitoring and for contaminating the terrain, atmosphere, water sources and food. They have diverse accouterments at their disposal, including the uniforms of servicemen and militia and state security organ employees of socialist countries.

Subunits of the American special troops are used to fulfill particularly important secret missions not only in wartime but also in peacetime, when, for example, so-called "critical situations" arise. As became known subsequently, it was precisely the top-secret "Delta Team" company from Fort Bragg that participated in the unsuccessful sabotage operation in Iran in April 1980. These are the facts. They indicate that the saboteurs from the Pentagon's "secret army," in whatever colors they might dress, are a tool of armed interference by U.S. imperialism in the internal affairs of other countries. They are being involved increasingly frequently in combined exercises of NATO Armed Forces in Europe in direct proximity to the borders of the USSR and the other socialist community countries. The activation of the American special troops is a constituent link in the overall chain of militarist preparations by the Pentagon and NATO directed against the Warsaw Pact states and against countries which have embarked on the path of independent development.

ANTI-SOVIET CONNECTION HINTED IN AMALRIK DEATH

LD220947 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 2, 9 Jan 81 p 16

[Text] On a November day VOA unexpectedly interrupted a program to broadcast a "sad" news story: "...The Russian 'human rights activist' Andrey Amalrik died in an automobile accident 11 November when his car went off the road and crashed head-on into an oncoming truck near Madrid."

VOA's grief is understandable: The already sparse ranks of anti-Soviet emigres are getting thinner. Some become inveterate drunkards, others die from heart attacks and others still are removed by the U.S. special services themselves when like the renegade Galich they no longer suit the Western "cloak and dagger" departments. The CIA was all the more grieved since through the road accident it lost in Amalrik a loyal servant. For it was not without reason that American intelligence paid generously for his frequent trips abroad with anti-Soviet speeches. Is that not why M. Kampelman, deputy head of the American delegation to the Madrid meeting of representatives of all-European conference participants, attended the funeral service held for the deceased at a Madrid church? Other Western diplomats did not go--they did not wish to compromise themselves. For Amalrik was just an American agent and apart from the CIA he did not represent anyone.

The latter fact did not please one organization at all, and, strangely enough, it also is anti-Soviet. I am talking of the grouping of inveterate enemies of the Soviet people who call themselves the "People's Labor Alliance" [NTS], which has been in a state of profound crisis for a long time now. Because of continuous failures this White Guard organization was in due course barred from British intelligence sinecure and now the CIA too is apparently "excommunicating" it from its cash funds.

The energetic guys from Langley (a suburb of Washington where the CIA headquarters is located) proposed that the senile "nobles" take on specific jobs, "dirty" ones included. But there were no suitable cadres. It is no mere chance that the present NTS "fuehrer" Romanov (alias Ostrovskiy) in due course "set" his sights, as they say, on Amalrik. But Amalrik replied with a curt refusal to the proposal to join the NTS. As emigre circles asserted, he said literally the following: "I will have nothing to do with these scum and crazy sclerotics who are themselves dying of hunger." Romanov-Ostrovskiy was extremely angered at this reply from Amalrik and ordered that he be taught a lesson for his obstinacy.

On 19 November IZVESTIYA published a letter from a NTS chief Poremskiy which he had written in connection with the Madrid meeting and left somewhere or other through senile forgetfulness. It said: "...We must make immediate contact with those coming to Madrid from Britain: delegation members and accredited journalists. There we intend to mark ourselves out from among the numerous 'dissidents...'"

It is obvious that the "dissidents" are in the NTS members' way. They are taking away their bread. I recall the words of a former NTS member who told us how the "genuine anti-Soviets" hate the new "dissidents" coming to Europe via the "Israeli channel." "At one particular meeting," he recalled, "Romanov shouted, frothing at the mouth: The Israelis have beaten us.... They crawl out through every crack. They do not do anything but they get money, the swine...."

It is difficult to say if his NTS rivals were in Amalrik's thoughts when he was going to Madrid. But there really was a truck coming in the opposite direction and it was not Amalrik's car which crashed head-on into it but the truck which, swerving unexpectedly, "caught" the driver's-side fender of the "human rights activists's" car....

We, of course, are alleging nothing. But when a lump of meat is thrown to a pack of hungry wolves they do not spare each other. And there are dollars up for grabs here...

USE OF PAKISTAN FOR EXPANSIONIST AIMS SCORED

LD201013 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Jan 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Yu. Kovalenko article under the rubric "International Notes": "Beijing's Hegemonist Ambitions"]

[Text] The logic of the Beijing expansionists dictates: Try to discredit any initiatives aimed at strengthening peace and security which place an obstacle in the way of Beijing's hegemonist aspirations. This is why the constructive program for normalizing the situation in the Persian Gulf put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev during his speech in the Indian Parliament has been answered by one more volley of slanderous Beijing fabrications about the imaginary "Soviet threat."

Speaking at a press conference in Beijing, PRC Vice Foreign Minister Han Nianlong rained down attacks on the new Soviet proposals, repeating hackneyed propaganda fabrications about a concentration of Soviet troops in the Indian Ocean. At the same time China's XINHUA launched a routine "canard" by declaring that the USSR had "turned its greedy eye" on Iran, Pakistan and Thailand. In so doing, the agency appealed to the West not to end the arms race and to "rise to the struggle" against the USSR.

Insistently demanding that the United States take "decisive action" against the Soviet Union, Beijing is encouraging in every possible way the concentration of American military strength in the Indian Ocean, which Washington has proclaimed a sphere of its vital interests and which, as such, it keeps constantly in its sights. Whether it is a question of American warships plying the waters of the Indian Ocean, of the military bases located there or of the Rapid Development Force rehearsing invasion operations, the Chinese leaders look favorably on everything. Moreover, Beijing is clearly seeking to prompt the new American administration to continue the adventurist policy in this region which the White House pursued under President Carter.

In short, the strategists from the Great Middle Kingdom intend for the time being to gamble on the American "card."

However, while supporting the escalation of American military strength, which serves the aims of the struggle against the national liberation movement, leads to aggravation of the situation and thereby accords with its interests, Beijing has no intention whatever of being satisfied with secondary roles. Several years ago the well-known Indian scholar K.R. Singh emphasized the "exceptionally rapid strengthening of China's influence in the Indian Ocean.... The consolidation of its positions there and the desire to gain a firm foothold in the region." To this end the hegemonists are turning Pakistan into a dual-purpose bridgehead: first, for their penetration into South Asia and, second, to put pressure on India, which is the chief obstacle in the path of Chinese expansionism in Asia.

Beijing supplies Islamabad with modern offensive arms, including missiles and fighter-bombers, and keeps its own military subunits in part of the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir illegally occupied by Pakistan. Hand in hand with American "cloak and dagger knights," Chinese agents carry out subversive activities in northeast Indian states and direct the actions of separatists. By building the strategic Karakoram Highway linking Xinjiang and Tibet with Pakistan, China has gained direct access to the Indian Ocean and can now draw its troops up to India's border in a very short time. Let us note that questions of the further development of "comprehensive military cooperation" were the center of attention at the recent talks which Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi had with Chinese officials soon after four high-ranking military delegations from Beijing visited Islamabad.

The Chinese expansionists are conducting military penetration into this region not only overland but also from the sea. The foreign press has repeatedly noted the rapid growth of the Chinese Navy and, as a consequence of this, the insistent search for military and naval bases of their own in the Indian Ocean region. During his visit to Pakistan in November-December 1980 Liu Daosheng, acting commander of the Chinese Navy, declared: "We operate in the Pacific, but our close friendship with Pakistan is causing us to evaluate rapidly the situation which has taken shape in this region." Beijing, as is known, is in the habit of "evaluating a situation" through the prism of its own hegemonist interests.

While supporting the buildup of American military strength and trying to realize its own expansionist plans, at the same time China is seeking to bury the very idea of turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace--an idea put forward by the states of this region. Since the UN General Assembly adopted the declaration proclaiming the Indian Ocean a zone of peace in 1971, Beijing diplomacy has invariably sabotaged the implementation of UN decisions based on it. Beijing's obstructionist stance manifested itself graphically during the work of the regular session of the UN Special Committee on the Indian Ocean held in the summer of 1980. All the Chinese delegation's efforts were aimed at blocking the committee's normal work and canceling out the results of its activities. At the same time Beijing acted as an apologist for the American military presence in the Indian Ocean.

Beijing's hegemonist ambitions, as well as Washington's militarist preparations, are countered by the clear and precise stand of the Soviet Union and India with regard to a military presence in the Indian Ocean. "The Soviet Union and India," the Soviet-Indian joint declaration adopted as a result of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's visit points out, "confirm their readiness to cooperate in the speediest implementation of the UN declaration proclaiming the Indian Ocean a zone of peace and support the UN General Assembly decision to hold a conference on this question. They call for the liquidation of all existing foreign military and naval bases in this region, such as Diego Garcia, and for a ban on the creation of new bases and condemn any attempts to build up a foreign military presence in the Indian Ocean, on whatever pretext might be made."

This stand meets with support and understanding among broad sections of the international public.

JAPAN FOLLOWS U.S. POLICY TO ITS OWN DETRIMENT

LD211045 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Jan 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by political observer V. Kudryavtsev: "Dictated From Across the Ocean"]

[Text] The author might perhaps have refrained, for considerations of diplomatic ethics, from defining Japan's present foreign policy as a "policy made to order" were it not for the Japanese press, which assesses Japanese diplomacy in just this fashion and, as reality shows, not without justification. Touching on Japanese-U.S. relations, the influential newspaper ASAHI wrote in January that, although "friendly Japanese-U.S. relations are an important matter, in the long term pursuing a policy on U.S. orders will under no circumstances accord with the interests either of Japan itself or the United States."

This conclusion of ASAHI's is largely elicited by recent disputes between Japan and the United States over the question of increasing military expenditure in the Japanese state budget for 1981, on which the U.S. is insisting with growing force. The Japanese Government has decided to increase military expenditure in 1981 by 7.5 percent, while the National Defense Agency advocated a 9.7-percent increase in the military budget. The United States regards even the latter increase as merely a "minimum," and Washington's statements on the subject are highly redolent of imprudent interference in Japan's internal affairs.

True, the United States is relying here on the desire of a certain section of Japan's ruling circles to bring Japan's armed might into line with its economic potential, even at the cost of violating the Constitution, Article 9 of which bars Japan from having armed forces in excess of self-defense requirements and from resorting to military force at all in resolving international disputes. But broader and broader circles of the Japanese public are realizing that increasing Japan's military might threatens to turn the country into a militarist state. This prospect is generating strong anxiety outside the country, particularly in Southeast Asia, which is one of the prime targets of Japanese foreign policy. It is hard to say at present what will prevail in the Japanese ruling circles' policy--their own interests (let us refrain from calling them national interests) or total subordination to U.S. diktat.

To understand this dilemma better, it is worth returning to the early sixties, when Japanese ruling circles tried to determine the country's place and role in the postwar world. During those years the author was told in Japan that it would need large-scale armed forces but that the public, still under the impression of the fatal consequences of Japan's prewar militarist policy, would have to be properly prepared for this. Here it was hinted that the "territorial issue" might be used as a pretext for creating an atmosphere conducive to armament, all the more so since this issue coincides with U.S. interests in the Far East.

In late 1962, then Prime Minister Hayato Ikeda stated at a press conference that "henceforth Japan must become one of the three pillars of the free world with the United States, and West Europe. Japan plays the part of a center, grouping around itself the backward countries and in particular the countries of Asia and Africa." Ikeda stressed the "special" role of Japan which, he said, could claim the role of intermediary between the countries of Asia and Africa on the one hand and the United States and West Europe on the other. In actual fact the "mediation" of which some people in Japan were perhaps dreaming, counting on using neocolonialism to compensate for their defeat in World War II, is taking the increasingly clear form of "good offices" for the U.S. hegemonists. The real facts attest that Japan is increasingly waiving its national interests in favor of its ally across the ocean.

Blind copying (and that is what is actually happening) of U.S. positions on particular issues is bringing Japan nothing good now and bodes no good in the future. Not for nothing does MAINICHI advise its fellow-countrymen to "look at the world through your own eyes."

Japan needs normal trade and economic relations with the Soviet Union incomparably more than its U.S. ally. In the opinion of the newspaper YOMIURI, "Japan should develop economic ties with the Soviet Union on the basis of its own considerations." In fact the opposite is happening. The United States has imposed so-called economic sanctions against the USSR, and Japan, against all reason, has followed in the wake of the U.S. administration's senseless policy, albeit not fully. The United States boycotted the Moscow Olympics and Japan, forfeiting its prestige and disregarding the interests of its own sportsmen, hobbled along after Washington. The United States sharply stepped up its anti-Sovietism, and Japan did the same. The United States is stoking propaganda about the alleged "Soviet peril" and Japan has rushed to imitate this bad example. Arguments about the "Soviet peril" sound strange, at the very least, on the lips of leaders of a country densely covered in U.S. military bases, whose owners frankly say that they are aimed against the Soviet Union (previously they at least covered themselves by references to China but, now that a flirtation is under way between the United States and China, even this camouflage has fallen away entirely). Is this not a policy made to order?

After all, if we are to speak frankly, Japan scarcely has any other partner as reliable as, and scarcely has such (objectively) stable trade and economic relations with any other country than the Soviet Union. Apart from everything else, the two countries' close proximity requires corresponding good-neighborly relations, on the understanding that they proceed from Japan's national interests and the genuine desire for peace in the Far East.

Well, what about China? It is hard to find a more graphic example of blind imitation of U.S. policy than the evolution of the Japanese position in relations with China. We shall not mention the way in which Japan rushed about after Nixon's move in response to Beijing's "ping-pong" diplomacy. Justifying its "China zigzag" by hopes of gaining Chinese raw material and food markets and expanding markets for the sale of its own output and the investment of capital, Tokyo did not consider the fact that U.S. ruling circles were primarily pursuing the political goals of using Beijing against the Soviet Union.

As a result, Japan's economic calculations have run aground. It has transpired that China will be able to supply Japan with only 8.3 million tons of oil in 1982 instead of the promised 15 million tons, and the oil will be of extremely poor quality. It has also emerged that China will buy less Japanese steel than it promised and that it is abandoning plans for the construction of the Baoshan metallurgical combine involving Japanese capital. The threat of Japan's involvement in senseless anti-Soviet adventures at variance with true Japanese national interests remains a real one. Commenting on the recent Japanese-Chinese ministerial conference, Tokyo SHIMBUN blamed the collapse of hopes pinned on China on the carelessness with which the situation in China was analyzed. The real "carlessness," however, consisted primarily in the fact that Japan blindly followed and fell victim to U.S. policy.

Tokyo attaches great significance to Japanese relations with the ASEAN countries (Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia, the Philippines and Indonesia). It is no accident that Japanese Prime Minister Suzuki is making his first overseas visit not to the United States, as is the custom by established tradition, but to the countries of this association. There is an important, albeit doubtful consideration involved in this. The Japanese policymakers want the ASEAN countries to think that Tokyo has agreed on everything in advance with Washington.

Meanwhile anxiety is growing in the ASEAN countries over Japanese militarization, whose scale reminds them of the World War II years. As for Japan's assertions that its relations with the ASEAN countries are aimed exclusively at helping them in their economic development, such allegations are at odds with the real facts. According to figures in MAINICHI, Japan allocates only 0.26 percent of GNP to aid to all developing countries, while Japan's military budget this year will be over 0.9 percent of GNP.

The United States and Beijing are seeking to turn ASEAN into some semblance of a military bloc aimed against the Indochina countries, although the interests of strengthening peace in Asia persistently demand good neighborliness among the Indochina and ASEAN countries. Yet how is Japan acting under these conditions--Japan which once boasted of its mediation between Vietnam and, in particular, Thailand?

Under the influence of U.S. policy, Japan halted its mediation in relations with Vietnam and Kampuchea, associated itself with U.S. and PRC line and in 1979 refused to promise economic aid to Vietnam in restoring the country after the U.S. aggression. In Southeast Asia too, disregarding its own interests, Japan is becoming the champion of U.S. influence, all the more so since the United States also views Southeast Asia as "a zone of U.S. interests" and a sort of "rear sector behind the Persian Gulf zone."

The preliminary results of Suzuki's visit to the Philippines and Indonesia show that Japan's attempts to pursue a policy of "running with the hare and hunting with the hounds" are merely rekindling the mistrust which still persists from World War II. While ASEAN was in principle created to accelerate Southeast Asia's economic and cultural development, as Suzuki himself stated in Jakarta, Japan recognizes the importance "not of industrial but of agricultural development in the ASEAN region."

Japan wants to see ASEAN as a supplier of industrial raw material and food and a site for the location of Japan's "least modern industrial enterprises" requiring cheap labor (that is what the Japanese-Philippine joint statement says). In both the Philippines and Indonesia Suzuki alleged that Japan "has firmly decided not to become a military power," but at the same time to seek..."more successful and effective fulfillment of the security agreements existing between Japan and the United States." The prime minister himself alone understands how this can be reconciled.

By supporting U.S. policy in the Persian Gulf zone, the Japanese ruling circles are digging their own graves in the Near East and exposing their own interests to the mounting anti-U.S. sentiments there. Yet Japan has far more need of Near East oil than the United States.

The question of Japanese positions in West European and U.S. markets (exports to the United States are 24 percent of all Japanese exports, while imports from the United States are 19 percent of all imports) are a question requiring special examination. Within the framework of this article it should be noted that neither market can be regarded as stable or reliable for Japan, particularly in connection with the growth of economic complications in West Europe and the United States, which are generating protectionist sentiments and the desire to bar the way to competitors from Japan.

If Japan cherishes its national interests, it should not scorn its relations with the Soviet Union or demonstrate loyalty to the alliance with the United States at their expense. And realistic circles in Japan itself understand this perfectly.

The Soviet Union's viewpoint was expressed absolutely precisely and clearly by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. "Our economic and other ties with neighbouring Japan remain significant and advantageous to both sides," he said. "We are prepared to continue to develop them. The extent to which this succeeds will depend on the Japanese side. It will depend on how far the Japanese leadership is able to preserve an independent, realistic course in its policy without succumbing to the outside influence which is pushing Japan onto the dangerous path of militarization and actions hostile to the Soviet Union."

KOREAN WORKERS PARTY ENDORSES ECONOMIC AIMS

LD?21025 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jan 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Support for Decisions"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Jan--The communists and all working people of the DPRK warmly support the decisions of the Sixth Korean Workers Party [KWP] Congress and the party Central Committee December (1980) Plenum aimed at further strengthening the material and technical base of socialism in the DPRK and improving the people's living standards. This was stated at the provincial and city KWP committee plenums which have now ended. Those taking part discussed and outlined specific steps for the successful fulfillment of the national economic plan for 1981--the first year of struggle to scale the lofty heights of socialist building projected by the party congress.

The main path of resolving these tasks is the all-round acceleration of scientific and technical progress and the maximum utilization of the economy's existing opportunities and reserves, ensuring its stable growth. The party committee plenums stressed the need to increase consumer goods production.

USSR-DPRK PUBLIC HEALTH COOPERATION VIEWED

SK220915 Moscow in Korean to Korea 0930 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The 1981-82 plan for cooperation in the fields of public health and medical science between the DPRK Ministry of Public Health and the Soviet Union's Ministry of Public Health was signed in Pyongyang. The plan is expected to promote ties between health institutes and medical personnel in the two countries. Science organizations in the two countries will cooperate with each other more closely, cardiologists from the two countries will make mutual visits to exchange experiences and the two countries will continue to cooperate with each other in training medical personnel.

The ties between the two countries in the field of public health and medical science date back many years. Soon after Korea was liberated from Japanese colonial rule in August 1945, cooperation began. At that time, the Soviet Union helped the Korean people with medical services and the training of medical personnel. Many Korean medical workers were trained at colleges in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev and other Soviet cities, and Korea's medical institutes were provided with equipment and medicine the Soviet people sent to the fraternal Korean people.

Soviet medical workers helped the Korean people during the 1950-53 fatherland liberation war. Soviet doctors and nurses worked at field hospitals and inoculated residents against epidemic diseases. The DPRK Government awarded medals and prizes to groups of Soviet physicians in recognition of their contributions.

It is good to note that the ties between the two countries in the field of public health and medical science have incessantly developed in recent years. This results in large measure because the two countries have signed such a plan each year for the past 4 years.

Medical workers of the two countries cooperate with each other in many ways. In 1979-80 some 50 medical workers came from the DPRK to our country for the purpose of gaining access to the successes their Soviet colleagues had achieved in cerebral, internal, endocrinological and cardilogical sectors. At the same time, renowned Soviet doctors visited their Korean friends. For instance, a delegation of Soviet doctors led by Professor (Zorikov) of [name indistinct] institute visited the DPRK and gained an understanding of Korean doctors' latest research.

The two countries' cooperation in the field of training doctors is also notable. The cooperation which began some 30 years ago is successfully developing. Many Korean youths--men and women--are studying in medical colleges in the Soviet Union. Korea's public health workers are taking specialized courses at institutes in Moscow, Leningrad and [name indistinct].

Comrade (Cho Sang-chol), a Korean doctor trained at the (Toski)-titled Moscow hospital, noted the medical successes achieved in the Soviet Union, saying they are recognized around the world. He continued: Each day of our stay was fresh and beneficial. Soviet colleagues spared no effort in imparting their knowledge. We express our sincere gratitude to them.

The aforementioned examples show that the ties between the Soviet Union and Korea in the field of public health and medical science are daily developing. There is no doubt that the 1981-82 plan will contribute to further consolidating these ties.

SAUDI ARABIA HELPING PAKISTAN TO BUILD A-BOMB

LD201333 Moscow TASS in English 1325 GMT 20 Jan 81

["Why Does Pakistan Need an Atomic Bomb?"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 20 Jan, TASS--TASS news analyst Sergey Bulantsev writes: The report by the British newspaper SUNDAY TIMES that Saudi Arabia offered Pakistan 800 million dollars to complete the nuclear program of the Ziaul Haq military administration was met with profound concern in South Asian countries. According to that newspaper, such an accord was reached several weeks ago at a secret meeting between highranking representatives of the two countries in one of the West European capitals.

This is not the first time that the world press publishes data attesting to the fact that Pakistani specialists are completing the development of nuclear weapons with the help from China and a number of Western countries, as well as Saudi Arabia.

Thus, the Hong Kong magazine ASIA WEEK wrote that Islamabad's expenditures on the nuclear program with a view to creating its own atomic bomb already ran into not less than two billion dollars. According to UPI agency, Pakistan has purchased since 1977 368 tons of partially processed uranium ore. The Washington POST wrote in October last year that Pakistan will probably test its atomic bomb in autumn 1981. According to BBC, an underground tunnel for the blast is already being built in the Gholistan Desert not far from the Indian State of Rajasthan.

The piratic methods used by the Pakistani administration with a view to acquiring atomic technology are evidenced by the recent Canadian press reports about the arrest of three Pakistanis with diplomatic passports in Canada last year. The Pakistanis tried to smuggle into Pakistan equipment designated for the production of atomic bombs.

These international press reports give cause for grave concern. Islamabad needs nuclear weapons not for defence purposes, since no one threatens Pakistan's security and sovereignty. There are no doubts that Pakistani rulers hope to become, on acquiring nuclear weapons, the leading military power in South Asia and build their relations with neighbours from the position of strength. Observers believe that possession of nuclear weapons may encourage Islamabad to implementing its longstanding claims to the Indian part of Kashmir...

Thus, no rich imagination is needed, to foresee the dangerous consequences of the development of nuclear weapons in Pakistan.

INDIAN SECURITY FORCES ARREST PAKISTANI SPIES

LD221018 Moscow TASS in English 0822 GMT 22 Jan 81

[Text] New Delhi, 22 Jan, TASS--A group of Pakistani spies has been arrested in Jammu and Kashmir by India's security forces. As the newspaper PATRIOT reported, important secret documents of defence importance have been withdrawn from them. It has been established that the group maintained a constant contact with the Pakistani Army intelligence. The spies have repeatedly crossed the ceasefire line, which separates from India the Pakistani-occupied part of Jammu and Kashmir, to deliver intelligence data and to receive instructions and financial means. The newspaper stresses that the task of the group was also to organise subversive activity and stir up antigovernment sentiments among Indian citizens.

GANDHI ON NONALIGNMENT, AFGHANISTAN, PAKISTAN

LD191619 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jan 81 p 5

[TASS report: "I. Gandhi Statement"]

[Text] Delhi, 14 Jan--India's policy in the nonaligned movement will continue to be based on the principles of cooperation, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi stated in an interview with the NATIONAL HERALD. Answering questions about the situation in the region, she stressed that when "hysterical cries rang out" over Afghanistan, India adopted a restrained stance, which has played a positive role.

Indira Gandhi declared that India's leaders have repeatedly suggested to Pakistan concluding a nonaggression treaty. However, this has been rejected. Pakistan has stated that it has no plans to create an atom bomb. It is to be hoped that this is in line with reality, she said.

INDIAN MARXIST CP SESSION ASSAILS U.S., PRC

LD201117 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jan 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Topical Questions Discussed"]

[Text] Delhi, 14 Jan--A Communist Party of India (Marxist) Central Committee Politburo session has been held here. Its participants are discussing important issues connected with the elaboration of the party's foreign policy course and measures to create a leftwing democratic front in the country.

In a speech at a press conference, E.M.S. Namboodiripad, general secretary of the Central Committee Politburo, stated that the party's activity is aimed at strengthening cooperation with the socialist countries' communist parties. The interparty ties with the Vietnam Communist Party and the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation have strengthened lately. "The Communist Party of India (Marxist) condemns U.S. imperialism, which is continuing to fuel militarist hysteria and to build up naval might in the Indian Ocean," E.M.S. Namboodiripad stressed. "The arming of Pakistan, in which China, as well as the United States is taking part, is causing alarm. China's participation shows that it follows the same course as imperialism."

SOVIET ECONOMIC OFFICIAL EXAMINES TRADE WITH INDIA

LD211530 Moscow World Service in English 0600 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Text] For a long time the Soviet Union and India have been dependable trade partners, and they still are. Cooperation between is developing on a mutually beneficial basis with due account of one another's specific interests. In coming years Soviet-Indian cooperation will further expand. More from Vice-Chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Economic Relations With Foreign Countries (Vitaliy Potentievskiy). Here is what he writes:

When Leonid Brezhnev was recently in India, he had extensive discussion with Indian leaders about the situation and prospects of trade and economic cooperation. Considerable progress in this area was noted over recent years. Trade between the Soviet Union and India in 1980 was over double (?that) in 1975, as envisaged in the joint Soviet-Indian declaration of 1973 signed by Leonid Brezhnev and Indira Gandhi. While the 1975 trade figure was R686 million, in 1979 it exceeded a billion and in the first half of 1980 alone came to R732 million.

India is the USSR's leading trade partner in the developing world while the Soviet Union is one of India's largest trade partners. The new 1981-85 trade agreement signed in Delhi outlines further progress of this trade. Its volume will grow, the range of commodities will be broadened. The USSR will export such commodities as oil and oil products, asbestos, fertilizers, chemicals, print, and medicine. The USSR will be buying more of traditional Indian products, jute and jute articles, leather, tea, nuts, spices, tobacco and cotton fabrics. Thanks to the Soviet Union's imports of industrial and agricultural products Indian industry and agriculture will be working at full capacity. The import of handicrafts will guarantee employment for Indian artisans. The contract signed not long ago between the Soviet Novoeksport and the Indian Export Corporation envisages an over 2 and 1/2 times greater volume of Indian cottage industry wares being sold to the USSR this year than 2 years ago.

The USSR and India signed an economic agreement on cooperation in the area of fuel and energy. The agreement provides for cooperation on building a super-powerful thermal electric station of 1 million kw with subsequent expansion to 3 million kw. It also provides for the opening of an open-cast coal mine and dressing mills at the (Singlawari) coal field. The development of a similar open-cast mine is planned for the (Jayant) deposit. The oil and gas industry also figures in the agreement. There will be a range of drilling and probing for oil and gas in promising oil-bearing areas. There will be greater extraction of oil from low-yielding holes, by overhauling them and yielding modern production technology. Soviet specialists will help India draw up a nationwide plan for exploration and production of natural gas for a period of 1981-90.

The projects India builds with the Soviet assistance in previous years have enabled it to raise industrial and farm output. They produce over 30 percent of India's steel, about 80 percent of its industrial plant and 20 percent of its electricity. Experience over the past years shows that trade between the Soviet Union and India greatly benefits both countries. This is why the new prospects for trade and economic relations are welcomed by the Soviet and Indian people. The Indian press underlines that the Soviet contribution to building up India's industrial infrastructure helps the country advance confidently along the road of independent national progress.

SHURYGIN VIEWS SOVIET-INDIAN PETROLEUM COOPERATION

LD210959 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jan 81 p 5

[Correspondent V. Shurygin report: "India: Oil and Cooperation"]

[Excerpt] Delhi, January--After the proclamation of independence, the Indian Government headed by J. Nehru steered a course toward the country's self-sufficiency in basic types of raw material. However, funds, modern technology, and skilled cadres were needed for that. Outside aid was required. Appeals to the West produced no positive results. Representatives of foreign companies alleged that there were no promising oilfields in the country. Then India turned for help to the Soviet Union. Soon a group of Soviet oil workers arrived here. Since then many dozens of Soviet oil and gas specialists have come here, to the oil prospecting institute. They have rendered a large amount of aid in training national cadres. It is no accident that there is still a sign on the door leading into the institute library which reads "Yeremenko library." The Soviet scientist worked here for several years and put a great deal of energy into creating the institute.

Over 40 oil and gas deposits in various parts of the country at which about 70 percent of all Indian oil was extracted in 1977-78 were discovered by the joint efforts of Indian and Soviet geologists. Oil extraction is now 14 million tons a year in the country. However, requirements are far higher: In the past year they were in excess of 30 million tons. The Indian magazine FORTNIGHT writes that imports of oil and petroleum products could swallow up a considerable proportion of India's currency reserves. Yet the foreign trade balance deficit was over 20 billion rupees even in 1979.

Hence the urgent need to expand work on prospecting new oil deposits and increasing oil extraction from existing fields. An important role in implementing the projected programs is allocated to cooperation with the USSR. In Dehra Dun a group of Soviet specialists in conjunction with Indian oil workers took part in the compilation of a long-term plan for oil and natural gas prospecting and extraction for 1981-1990.

"We are now turning increasingly to deep and superdeep borehole drilling," (A.K. Mitra), director of the Institute of Drilling Technology, says. "An appropriate planning system and research work are necessary for the efficiency of these operations. Soviet oil workers are rendering us assistance in this."

ATROCITIES OF DRA 'BANDITS,' BACKERS HIT

LD211303 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Jan 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Article by M. Rostarchuk: "Dead Duck: New Evidence of International Reaction's Support for Afghan Rebels"]

[Text] Documents reporting on the weapons seized from bandits by the DRA security organs.... They are reminiscent of a catalog from an international salon of "death merchants": "three dozen firearms, several mortars, grenade throwers, 300 grenades, mines and 2 mobile radio station labeled 'U.S. made'"; "almost two dozen mortars, rifles, antitank and anti-personnel grenades and mines produced in the PRC"; "15 firearms, grenades, ammunition produced in Pakistan"; "firearms and ammunition supplied from Egypt, Britain, the FRG and France."

All these weapons are skillfully placed in the Basmaks' bloody hands by foreign advisers. Here are facts relating to just the last few months of 1980. (Tambuseyn) and (Nataki). "trained" by two Chinese instructors, are active in the Afghan province of Samangan. In (Dzhadzhi) District, Paktia Province, in the region of the settlement of (Sergal) a rebel base has been organized at which the rebels meet foreign advisers. In the course of October and November last year a Chinese, a U.S. and a West German and two Egyptian advisers came here. The mullah (Abdurakhman's) gang, which includes a Pakistani adviser, is operating in (Gulestan) District, Farah Province.

Pakistan remains the main bridgehead, indeed, an enormous training camp for the bandits. At the end of 1980 conferences of Basmak ringleaders and the main Afghan counter-revolutionary organization leaders were held at centers for training groups of bandits on Pakistani territory--in Peshawar, Parachinar, (Bedzhaur), Chitral, Quetta and other cities. These assemblages elaborated common tactics and discussed coordinating actions "for the winter period."

The facts attest to the continuing participation of representatives of Iranian reaction in the "undeclared war" against the Afghan people. Thus, a member of the Iranian "Organization of National Unity," Mahmud Aqa Kassari, and members of committees for the defense of the Islamic revolution 'Abbas 'Adli Razuki and Reza Hajji Muhammad Tehrani were arrested in the DRA after going there to train bandits in guerrilla warfare methods and the handling of foreign--U.S. and West German--weapons.

It is also known that in the fall of 1980 B. Rabbani, leader of the counterrevolutionary Islamic Society of Afghanistan organization, left Pakistan for Iran to discuss the question of creating a so-called "Islamic republic" in Afghanistan and galvanizing ideological and armed struggle against the DRA Government. A decision was taken on coordinating action among Afghan revolution entrenched in Pakistan and Iran.

There are nine committees of the main Afghan counterrevolutionary organizations operating in the Iranian city of Tayyabad. There is a center for training Afghan Basmaks in the Iranian city of Mashhad, and large consignments of weapons are delivered from Iran to the DRA.

How are all these weapons and the "advice" and "experience" of the so-called friends of the Afghan people used? Here is the terrible chronicle of the past few months. In November alone 12 schools and high schools were burned down and 5 teachers, 3 school heads, 9 schoolchildren, 11 PDPA (People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan) members and activisits, a doctor, a mullah and about 50 peasants were killed in Afghanistan, dozens of peoples were carried off into the mountains, and dozens of stores and grain and cotton depots were plundered and burned. Bandits mortared fields, preventing crops from being harvested, robbed travelers on the roads and raped women in the villages.

In Ghazi Province, in the village of (Dulani), a basmak was arrested from (Pir Afandi's) gang, which murdered six Afghan airmen--they had been beheaded and dismembered. In Paktia Province near the city of (Zumrat) the gangs of (Nuralkhak), (Sultan Mamed) and (Alikhan) captured 40 people whom they robbed and tortured; they then cut off their heads and parts of their bodies before dropping the corpses into a well. In the (Khosta) District a gang beheaded PDPA member (Nurkhamuddin).

In Ghazi Province a gang broke into the settlement of (Akim-Sanoy) and murdered the school head and a teacher. In Qandahar city a gang killed seven people--an elderly teacher, a primary school teacher, a doctor, a militiaman and three schoolchildren....

And it is these monsters who are being extolled in the West as "the welcome liberators of an oppressed people." These murders are the heroes of documentary movies, magazine photographs and "epic reporting" by dishonest hacks infiltrating the DRA like thieves along remote paths, together with bandits from Pakistan.

But the white terror of the Afghan "has-beens" and others with them has not shaken the foundations of the young republic. Under the leadership of the PDPA, whose prestige is growing with every passing day, the Afghan people are resolutely and successfully putting their house in order.

CPSU FOREIGN POLICY GUARANTEES POLISH INDEPENDENCE

LD211327 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Jan 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by Hero of the Soviet Union Lt Gen (Retd) Prof V. Poznyak: "Tested by Time"]

[Excerpts] The history of World War II boasts many famous dates. However, the one which is to be discussed below has its own particular significance. It represents today, as it did 36 years ago, not only a military victory but also a victory for brotherhood, brotherhood in arms, and for that reason it is particularly dear to both the Soviet and the Polish peoples.

On 17 January 1945, 36 years ago, the Soviet Army, in the body of which the Polish First Army was serving, liberated Poland from the Hitlerite invaders. Its liberation in the course of the Vistula-Oder operation involving the First Belorussian and First Ukrainian fronts, which began in mid-January 1945, was a demonstration of supreme military skill and of the unbreakable friendship between the Soviet and Polish peoples.

Many years have passed since I, at that time commander of the 47th Army's 77th Infantry Corps, which by order of the supreme commander in chief had been given the honorary title "Sokhachevskiy" [after victory near city of Sochaczew], happened to take part in the liberation of Warsaw. But the Soviet soldiers' zeal, self-sacrifice and heroism will never be erased from memory. Soviet people at that time spared neither their blood nor their lives in order to expel the Hitlerites from Polish soil. Some 600,000 of our comrades in arms--Soviet soldiers--fell in those terrible battles. The memory of those heroes will be preserved forever in our hearts and the hearts of the patriots of socialist Poland. The terrible fate of the Polish capital, the fires and the meetings with the Varsovians remain in the memory. They welcomed the Red Army, their liberator, our Soviet people and our Communist Party.

The zeal of the corps' soldiers and officers, as of all the Soviet troops taking part in the Warsaw operation, and their military prowess live in the memory. Still fresh are the memories of forcing a way over the Vistula in 12 degrees of frost, when clotillas of boats and rafts made by hand in advance by the soldiers were lowered onto the solid ice along the river bank and then, full of soldiers and heavy equipment, collided in the unfrozen, steaming middle of the river. Hundreds of soldiers and officers up to the waist and in some places up to the neck in icy water.... The savage clashes with the enemy on the snowy slopes of the Vistula's steep high bank--and all this in the darkness of a January night--are unforgettable.

In forcing a way across the Vistula the corps had to cooperate closely with the left flank division of the Polish First Army. These were trustworthy comrades in combat. Here, as in the ensuing Berlin operation, advancing together with the Poles, I always knew that the Polish soldiers would not fall behind in attack or retreat in defense.

In the years after the war I happened to be in Poland and in Warsaw more than once. The successes of the talented and hardworking Polish people in literally resurrecting their country and their capital from the ashes delighted me. People's power, the socialist system and friendship and cooperation with its true allies--the socialist community countries--have enabled Poland to become a developed industrial power and to raise immeasurably the material and cultural level of the working people.

When meeting with my wartime friends--veterans of the Polish forces--and Polish working people I have heard from them more than once words of deep gratitude to the Soviet people and our army, whose victory ensured the unification of the Polish lands within just borders from the Bug to the Oder and the Baltic to the Carpathians. They have told me that the might of the Soviet Armed Forces, the Warsaw Pact and the wise foreign policy of the Soviet state Leninist Communisty Party constitute a guarantee of the freedom and independence of their homeland. And it is impossible not to agree with these statements. They reflect the objective reality of our time.

Today Poland is undergoing serious difficulties. The enemies of socialism are attempting to make use of these difficulties in their own perfidious, mercenary interests. They are conducting a furious attack on socialist gains in Poland.

I, an old soldier, wish to congratulate my Polish friends and all the Polish people on Warsaw Liberation Day and to wish them unity and cohesion around the PZPR, successes in socialist building and even closer fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, Poland's reliable friends.

And the difficulties in Poland will be overcome on a socialist basis. Of this we--Soviet people--are convinced.

MOSCOW DELEGATION RETURNS FROM WARSAW CELEBRATIONS

LD220943 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jan 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Delegation Returns"]

[Text] A Moscow city delegation headed by N.N. Ponomarev, secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, returned from Warsaw yesterday following a visit to the Polish capital at the invitation of the Warsaw PZPR City Committee and the Warsaw City People's Council to celebrate the 36th anniversary of Warsaw's liberation. The delegation was met at Sheremetyevo Airport by I.N. Ponomarev, secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, and executives of the gorkom and the Moscow Gorispolkom. The welcoming party included K. Olszewski, Polish ambassador to the USSR.

BULGARIAN DEPUTY PREMIER LUKANOV MEETS KATUSHEV

LD211307 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jan 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Important Questions Considered"]

[Text] On 15 January K.F. Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received A. Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, who is visiting Moscow. Questions of developing bilateral economic cooperation were considered during the conversation.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS ON TRADE PROTOCOL WITH CSSR

LD211009 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Jan 81 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Trade Is Expanding"]

[Text] Talks have been successfully completed in Moscow between government delegations from the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia and on 16 January a protocol was signed on trade turnover and payments between the USSR and the CSSR for 1981.

The volume of trade turnover between the USSR and the CSSR this year will considerably exceed the trade turnover for 1980 and will total about R7.7 billion.

The protocol enshrines the positive results of mutually advantageous economic cooperation achieved during the implementation of the CEMA countries' comprehensive program of socialist economic integration and is based on the agreement on the coordination of national economic plans between the USSR and the CSSR for 1981-1985.

In 1981 production specialization and sharing between the USSR and the CSSR will be further developed, particularly in the sphere of machine building.

Equipment, machinery, transportation facilities, industrial goods, energy raw material and other commodities will be delivered to the CSSR from the USSR. Equipment, machinery, industrial materials and consumer goods will occupy the main place in deliveries from the CSSR to the USSR.

The talks took place in an atmosphere of cordial friendship, comradely mutual understanding and a businesslike cooperation.

The protocol was signed by N.D. Komarov, USSR first deputy minister of foreign trade, and A. Barcak, CSSR minister of foreign trade. The signing was attended by N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and C. Lovetinsky, CSSR ambassador to the USSR.

GDR MINISTER SOELLE, KOMAROV SIGN TRADE PROTOCOL

LD211305 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jan 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Protocol Signed"]

[Text] A protocol on trade turnover between the USSR and the GDR in 1981 was signed in Moscow on 15 January. Turnover will be more than R10 billion and will considerably exceed the volume last year.

The protocol was signed by N.D. Komarov, USSR first deputy minister of foreign trade, and H. Soelle, GDR minister of foreign trade. L.A. Kostandov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, was present at the signing.

GDR'S HONECKER MEETS SFRY SECRETARY VRHOVEC

LD211021 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jan 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting Held"]

[Text] Berlin, 15 Jan--E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has received J. Vrhovec, SFRY federal secretary for foreign affairs, who is on an official visit here.

During the conversation both sides stressed the interest of their countries and peoples in continuing the detente process. In this connection E. Honecker pointed to the constructive and realistic peace-loving proposals put forward by the Warsaw Pact states.

PROTOCOL RATIFICATION DOCUMENTS EXCHANGED WITH SFRY

LD21129 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Jan 81 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Exchange of Documents]

[Text] On 15 January in Moscow USSR Deputy Foreign Minister I.N. Zemskov and SFRY ambassador to the USSR M. Orlandic exchanged documents on the ratification of the protocol to the agreement between the USSR and SFRY governments on economic and technical cooperation in the construction and modernization of industrial enterprises and other projects in the SFRY.

'FOR' BECOMES 'AGAINST' IN DANISH STATEMENT

LD211043 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jan 81 p 5

[Correspondent Yu. Kuznetsov rejoinder under headline 'For' or 'Against'?]

[Text] "An official spokesman for the Danish Government declared a few days ago that Denmark is in principle in agreement with the idea that it would be to northern Europe's advantage to establish a nuclear-free zone in this region. Such a proposal was advanced, in particular, by President U. Kekkonen of Finland. The spokesman noted that the Danish authorities had held consultations on this issue with the relevant Norwegian authorities, and, moreover, both sides expressed the opinion that it is undesirable to deploy nuclear weapons and to site foreign military bases on their territory in peacetime.

It would seem that what we have here is a declaration dictated by commonsense and a regard for the real situation on the European Continent. However, the Danish spokesman immediately expressed reservations, which essentially nullify it: A possible agreement on a nuclear-free zone in the north of Europe is arbitrarily made to include other territories which are not part of the traditional northern European region. In particular, a demand is advanced for it to include some regions of the USSR.

In this way, "for" is turned into quite an evident "against." Topical initiatives and ideas for ensuring stability and security of the four northern European countries--Sweden, Denmark, Norway and Finland--and for excluding them from the sphere of dangerous international conflicts are linked to considerations which go beyond a regional framework. And for all the particularly "positive" formulation of the above-mentioned declaration, the position reflected in it cannot assist in any essential way either the cause of ensuring the security of the northern European countries, or the general cause of detente and disarmament.

BELGIAN-LUXEMBOURG, USSR ECONOMIC TIES DISCUSSED

LD211641 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jan 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Commission Session"]

[Text] The eighth session of the joint commission for economic and scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and the Belgian-Luxembourg Economic Union was held 13 through 16 January in Moscow.

There was discussion of the state and prospects of trade, economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and the Belgian-Luxembourg Economic Union. A briefing was also heard regarding the main guidelines for the USSR's economic and social development in the 11th 5-Year Plan and economic development forecasts for the Belgian-Luxembourg Economic Union.

The commission made a positive assessment of the present level of cooperation between the USSR and the Belgian-Luxembourg Economic Union, the further growth of reciprocal trade turnover and the successful implementation of the long-term program for developing economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation.

IRANIANS MISLED ABOUT SOVIET TIES WITH IRAQ

LD191541 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Jan 81 p 3

[V. Komarov "Rejoinder": "Provocative Conjectures"]

[Text] Certain Iranian papers have once again fallen for the bait of those foreign propaganda and intelligence services which specialize in slanderous fabrications against the Soviet Union. Quite recently these services threw them the "bait" about the imaginary participation of Soviet specialists in Iraqi troop operations against Iran. Now they have prepared yet another false "sensation," spreading fantasies about alleged arms deliveries from the Soviet Union to Iraq. And not simply weapons but also Soviet tanks. They even quote the "precise number"--150 tanks. This blatant lie was picked up on the spot by Iranian press organs and individuals opposed to the development of Soviet-Iranian relations.

The aim pursued in disseminating provocative fantansies of this kind by imperialist circles of the West and their servitors in the Near and Middle East is obvious. It is to misinform the Iranian public as regards Soviet policy toward Iran and the Soviet approach to a settlement of the Iraqi-Iranian armed conflict.

The Soviet Union has repeatedly stated that it favors a rapid end to the military operations between Iraq and Iran. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed during his recent visit to India, "the USSR resolutely advocates a peaceful settlement of this conflict. We condemn any attempts to promote its protraction or to fuel the flames by any means." This perfectly clear and precise stance remains unchanged to this day.

PRINCE AL-FAYSAL'S STAND ON AFGHANISTAN CRITICIZED

LD212210 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 18 Jan 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] At a press conference in At-Ta'if, the Saudi foreign minister, Prince Sajud al-Faysal, paid tribute to the Soviet Union's important role in the Arab nation's struggle for the liberation of the occupied Arab territories and for the restoration of the established national rights of the Palestinian Arab people.

Yet, on the other hand, the Saudi minister attached some blame to our country because, as he put it, it does not show as much sympathy to the fate of Muslims in Afghanistan as it does toward the Arab cause. While we thank the Saudi official for his noble appreciation of the policy of our party and government, we just the same cannot overlook the criticisms contained in his statement, specially as they concern the Afghan problem.

In order to analyze the Soviet attitude toward Afghanistan, and to appreciate this attitude correctly, it is useful to hear the opinion of the Afghan Muslims to whom the democratic national revolution opened the way to bid themselves of poverty and feudal tyranny. These Muslims, unlike Prince al-Faysal, do not regard the presence of a number of Soviet troops on their territory as occupation or violence; they believe that their government's decision to invoke the Soviet Union's military assistance was a necessary and inevitable step in order to ensure the security of the country in face of imperialist and reactionary encroachments.

Shaykh (Sayyid Kamal al-Abbasi), imam of Kabul Mosque, says: Thank God for the support given to us in times of adversity as represented in the Soviet economic and military assistance sent to us. It enabled us to protect our national independence and sovereignty. It is worth mentioning that this stance by Shaykh (al-Abbasi) is completely identical with that of those who attended the (Jalal ad-Din) conference of the (?masses) of Afghanistan.

Why is it, I wonder, that every now and then voices are raised in the Muslim world calling for the protection of the Muslims in Afghanistan from the Soviet danger? It is true that there are many in the Muslim world who have been taken in by the poisonous imperialist propaganda. But there are at the same time those who cooperate with imperialism openly and wage war on the Muslims of Afghanistan. They do not see the contradiction between their statements, in which they protest against Israel's violation of Muslim sanctities, and their cooperation with the United States which supports the aggressor and stands on its side all along the line. They openly overlook this obvious contradiction. But despite this they do not stop talking about the contradictions in the Soviet attitude toward Afghanistan. These political officials are the same people President as-Sadat is trying to unite in his infamous organization, the Arab and Muslim Peoples' League.

The official Afghan news agency BAKHTAR, in its comment on the formation of said league, stated that the step was taken with complete accord with the line which President as-Sadat has been pursuing for years, especially after signing the Camp David deal with Israel, the enemy of the Arabs and Muslims generally, after throwing away the interests of Egypt, the Arabs and Muslims, after embarking on his provocative acts against the Arab people of Palestine, after standing at the side of the former shah, after siding with the counterrevolution in Afghanistan and after turning the homeland of Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir into a military base for American imperialism. As to the attitude of the Soviet Union, it has been and still is principled and consistent. That is why it always receives every support and appreciation by Muslims in the Arab world and Afghanistan.

HUSAYN REJECTS POLICEMAN ROLE SOUGHT BY ISRAEL

LD211351 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jan 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Rejecting Deal: King Husayn's Interview"]

[Text] London, 18 Jan--King Husayn of Jordan has resolutely rejected the attempts by Washington and Tel Aviv to involve his country in the implementation of the separate Camp David agreements running counter to the fundamental interests of the Arab peoples.

In an interview with M. Haykal, a well-known Egyptian journalist during An-Nasir's presidency, published in London's THE SUNDAY TIMES, he stressed that the goal Israel is pursuing consists in turning Jordan into "a policeman to protect the West Bank of the Jordan which it has occupied." For my part, King Husayn stressed, I categorically refuse to play that game.

Speaking of the recent tour of a number of Near Eastern countries by former U.S. Secretary of State H. Kissinger, the king of Jordan noted that he had refused to meet him. "We have suffered a lot at his hands. The way Kissinger handled the Middle East crisis delayed any possible solution for many years."

King Husayn pointed to the total unsoundness and futility of the present efforts by Washington, Cairo and Tel Aviv aimed at imposing a "Camp David-style peace" on the Arab peoples. He stressed that the only result of these efforts has been the extremely dangerous situation continuing to this day in the Near East.

SOVIET-ALGERIAN MOSCOW COOPERATION SESSION ENDS

LD212350 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Text] The sixth session of the permanent intergovernment Soviet-Algerian Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation came to an end in Moscow today. The commission discussed questions of further development of equitable and mutually convenient cooperation between the two countries in various sections of the economy of Algeria, and particularly in the field of ferrous metallurgy, the ore-mining industry, oil and gas, the building materials industry and the training of national cadres.

TIKHONOV MESSAGE TO MAURITANIAN PRIME MINISTER

LD162324 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Text] Soviet Premier Tikhonov, in a telegram to Ahmed Ould Benijara, prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, congratulated him on his new appointment and wished him great success. Replying, the Mauritanian prime minister thanked the Soviet premier for the congratulations and good wishes.

AL-QADHDHAFI ON LIBYAN FRIENDSHIP WITH USSR

LD212242 Moscow TASS in English 2124 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Text] Tripoli, 21 Jan, TASS--Speaking here at the final meeting of the second session of the Arab People's Congress, leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi said that Libya (?is) and will remain a non-aligned state. We have no Soviet [word indistinct], we are not agents of the Soviet Union, he said but we are friends of the Soviet Union since we are convinced of the need of friendship with the USSR.

We are sincere in this and maintain this friendship since we have common goals. The USSR and Libya are enemies of imperialism and Zionism. The Soviet Union is on the side of the Palestinian people and the Arab nation. At a time when the United States blacklists Libya, the Soviet Union (?is) rendering all-round assistance and support to us and to other Arab countries, the Libyan leader stressed.

FURTHER REPORTAGE, COMMENTARY ON EL SALVADOR

U.S. Advisers Arrive

LD211520 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Text] The United States is extending its military support to the Salvadoran junta. As ANN reports, another group of U.S. military advisers has arrived in the Salvadoran capital. The U.S. Embassy in San Salvador is trying to pass off the advisers who have arrived as technical specialists who nevertheless, according to the embassy statement, may give assistance to El Salvador's military men. The clumsy attempts of U.S. diplomatic representatives to conceal U.S. interference in the domestic affairs of El Salvador cannot mislead the Salvadoran people and the Latin American public. It is known that more than 200 U.S. military advisers are not only instructing the Salvadoran cutthroats but are also themselves taking a direct part in the violance against the patriots of this country.

Moreover, as has already been reported, the United States has adopted a decision to double its military supplies to the Salvadoran junta.

Korotkov Comment

PY220206 Moscow in Portuguese to Brazil 2200 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Text] The United States has announced that it had doubled its military aid to the Salvadoran regime. The junta will receive new groups of combat helicopters, machineguns and mortars. As the New York TIMES contends, the U.S. administration does not intend to limit its actions to this and will soon send additional arms and new personnel, who are charged with conducting operations designed to punish the people who are in insurrection against the junta, to El Salvador. Our commentator Vladimir Korotkov comments:

Washington's decision has elicited indignation not only from the Salvadoran public. Barbara Mikulski, a U.S. senator [as heard] who recently visited refugee camps in El Salvador, openly charged that the so-called U.S. military aid to the junta is being used to massacre innocent people.

Archbishop Arturo Rivera Damas, the head of the Salvadoran Catholic Church, has vehemently condemned the United States. He said: This "aid"--that is in quotes--supports the terror unleashed by the government against the people.

The strike forces led by Pentagon advisers have been defeated by the Salvadoran patriots in combat. Those torturers vent their rage on civilians, and have wiped out entire villages from the face of the earth, having claimed the lives of even the old, women, and children. To hide their crimes, they usually spill gasoline on their victims and burn them. This is what happened in Zacatecoluca, which is located 70 km from the capital, and in San Vicente Department, where 100 peasants were shot and burned. Especially cruel are the former guardsmen of ousted Nicaraguan dictator Anastacio Somoza, who are mercenaries armed with U.S. money.

Representatives of the Salvadoran Revolutionary Democratic Front have time and again stated that these crimes will not go unpunished. The popular government will send evidence to international organizations revealing the atrocities committed by the junta with the direct support and aid of the United States, which seeks to keep the corrupt Salvadoran regime in power.

Washington attempts to justify its direct intervention in the Salvadoran civil war, siding with the junta, under the false pretext that Cuba and Nicaragua have been reportedly providing military aid to the Salvadoran patriots. This U.S. invention is completely baseless.

The Latin American press has reported that the Salvadoran patriots are annihilating their enemies with their own weapons. U.S. Senator [as heard] Barbara Mikulski herself stated that the events that are taking place in El Salvador are distorted by the U.S. mass communications media. In that country, she said, a real civil war is underway and the entire population has revolted against the junta.

Clergy Against U.S. Aid

PY211504 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 20 Jan 81

[(Victor de Ruga)commentary from "The Focus on El Salvador" program]

[Text] A grisly action by the Salvadoran Army has been reported by representatives of the revolutionary forces of that country. According to the report, transmitted by Central American radio station, the troops of the junta murdered and burned over 90 people and buried them in a mass grave during an action in the Penas Blancas Mountains in San Vicente Department. The bodies of the victims were burned in order to make it impossible to prove that they were not guerrillas but peaceful inhabitants.

This type of mass extermination operation is aimed at intimidating the population in Salvadoran rural areas, where hard combat continues between the forces of the Salvadoran junta and guerrilla and militia units of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front.

(Victor Guerrero), spokesman of the general headquarters of the front, has referred to the hundreds of women, children, peasants and urban workers who have been murdered in the last few days, saying that the massacre of the civilian population is untruthfully described by the army of the regime as casualties among the patriots. Our commentator Victor de Ruga, is now speaking:

[Begin (De Ruga) recording] Evidence of the genocidal nature of the Salvadoran regime is appearing daily and the patriotic forces have every reason to fight it. There is, however, (?an interest) in showing the regime as something different and in showing the Salvadoran monsters as windmills, quite the contrary to what happened to the famous Don Quixote. This trick is needed by the United States in order to justify its aid to the junta, aid which has the single aim of preventing the victory of the revolutionary forces. The United States does not defend Mr Duarte, Mr Gutierrez or Mr Garcia; the United States is defending its imperialistic interests in this region, interests which would be threatened by a popular triumph. But in order to justify its intervention in El Salvador, the United States needs to show the junta as good and as being the victim of rightist or leftist extremists and even of an alleged foreign intervention.

Despite the fact that the poor "victim" has murdered over 13,000 Salvadorans, the United States stupidly repeats that it is a moderate and almost democratic regime, and the United States is making an effort to impress that image on world opinion.

If this effort is successful, I believe that Washington thinks that military aid to the Salvadoran junta, which already surpasses $10 million, could be increased without any great problems and Guatemalan and Honduran troops could be prepared for an intervention--at the request of a "good" government, of course--and plans might even be made to send Yankee marines to El Salvador.

But the Salvadoran monster emerges ever so often, and it is impossible to make it appear as a windmill or as a good government, and it is also impossible to justify before world opinion the American maneuvers to save it from defeat at the hands of the offensive of the Salvadoran patriots. [end recording]

Msgr Arturo Rivera Damas, archbishop of San Salvador, has again accused the Christian Democratic military junta of his country of abuse of power. In his Sunday sermon the prelate also gave details of the repressive actions carried out by the army against the church in the last few days.

The ecumenical committee of U.S. residents in Mexico has asked Ronald Reagan in an open letter that the United States put an end to the unpopular and illegal aid to the Salvadoran regime.

On his part Bishop Sergio Mendez Arceo of Cuernavaca has urged Mexican Catholics to intensify their efforts in favor of the Salvadoran people's cause against U.S. intervention.

A group of Honduran Christians has prompted the Constituent Assembly of their country to compel the Honduran Government not to interfere in the international Salvadoran conflict.

In (?Prague) the International Union of Students has condemned the U.S. policy of increasing military aid to the reactionary junta in order to prevent the victory of the Salvadoran patriots. The union also urges all world organizations to strengthen their solidarity with the Salvadoran people.

PAVLOV REVIEWS BOOK ON FOREIGN POLICY PROPAGANDA

LD211417 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jan 81 p 2

[V. Pavlov book review carried under the rubric "World of Books": "In the Name of Peace and Progress"]

[Text] The steady growth of the socialist countries' prestige and influence and the strengthening of the international positions of the forces of peace, democracy and progress create favorable opportunities for the wide dissemination of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism. But, on the other hand, the ideological struggle between the two systems is becoming keener and imperialist propaganda is becoming more sophisticated. And in this struggle, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stresses, "there can be no place for neutralism and compromises. What is needed here is great political vigilance, vigorous, ongoing, cogent propaganda work and the timely rebuff of hostile acts of ideological subversion."

An important role in popularizing real socialism's great historic achievements and exposing bourgeois ideology's reactionary, antipopular nature and its forms and methods of operation belongs to Soviet foreign policy propaganda, and it is to questions of the making and development of this propaganda that a recently published collective monograph is devoted (footnote). ("Questions of Soviet Foreign Policy Propaganda" ["Oprosy Sovetskoy Vneshnepoliticheskoy Propaganda"], Moscow, International Relations Publishing House, 1980, pp 256). Taking as their basis CPSU documents and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's works, the authors make a profound analysis of the aims, principles and concepts of Soviet foreign policy propaganda.

The successes of Soviet foreign policy propaganda, the book notes, stem primarily from the clarity of the Communist Party's ideals and their correspondence to the urgent vital interests of the many millions-strong working masses of both our country and the whole world. This enables Soviet propagandists to openly proclaim and defend the aims and principles of the party's foreign policy aimed at ensuring that mankind enters the 21st century under conditions of lasting peace and broad international cooperation. The unity of word and deed, of foreign policy activity and foreign policy propaganda, is cogent evidence that the Communist Party makes a principled rejection of the idea of propaganda as something opposed to specific deeds and true intentions.

A completely different picture emerges when you analyze bourgeois propaganda and the activity of the champions of capitalist society's "values." Revealing the essence of their maneuvers, the book's authors show that imperialism can no longer count on success if it openly proclaims its goals. It is forced to do its utmost to camouflage and embellish its plundering, unhumane policy and practice by circulating various kinds of ideological myth. It is a prime task of our foreign policy propaganda to provide an accessible explanation, based on specific facts, of the true implications of imperialism's intentions--and this idea runs right through the book under review.

An important place in the monograph is devoted to analyzing the cooperation between the socialist community countries' foreign policy propaganda systems. The multifaceted, creative nature of the cooperation among the fraternal countries' propagandists has emerged particularly vividly in recent years in the coverage of jubilees of worldwide-historic significance such as the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth and the 35th anniversary of victory in the Great Patriotic War.

The work under review is one of the first in Soviet scientific and political literature to be devoted to comprehensively analyzing the problems of our foreign policy propaganda. It is clearly and accessibly written and will certainly be of interest to scientific and practical personnel, students and also a wide readership.

TURKMEN CONGRESS NOTES PERSONNEL, RELIGION ISSUES

LD211439 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jan 81 p 2

[Report by special correspondents A. Grachev and N. Lyaporo: "Transforming the Land: From the 22d Turkmenistan CP Congress"]

[Excerpt] Ashkhabad--The party committee's work style has many ingredients. The most important include the selection, placement and education of cadres, and it was no accident that they were the focus of the delegates' attention. The talk on this subject spanned a wide range of questions, covering both people's professional training for various sectors of the national economy and their ideological education. It was noted that over the 5-year plan over 66,000 specialists have been trained in the republic--9,000 more than in the previous 5-year period. The majority have joined labor collectives.

Nonetheless it is far from always that cadres are handled zealously and efficiently. Take the following fact--on a number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes practical workers are working as agronomists and animal technicians, while specialists are not being used for their intended purpose. Among team leaders only 22 percent are VUZ or technical college graduates. Some places have not yet rid themselves of haste and lack of discernment in selecting people--for instance, the Chardzhouskiy Obkom has been criticized for this. People there displayed liberalism and leniency toward those holding eminent posts who behaved incorrectly. Thus, for a long time they tolerated the "escapades" of C. Ashirov, former first secretary of the Khalachskiy Raykom who grossly violated norms of party life and used his official position for selfish purposes. Serious complaints were also leveled against the Tashauzskiy and Maryyskiy obkoms for their unprincipled attitude to leaders who had made a mess of things.

The congress clearly voiced the idea that a communist holding a leading post should possess lofty moral and professional qualities and treasure the trust of the party and people. And the party committees are called on to make those who violate party and state discipline, plume themselves on what has been achieved and do not draw conclusions from criticism strictly accountable.

Questions of ideological and mass educational work were discussed in a thorough, principled manner. Noting the useful experience accumulated by the party organizations in organizing political and economic study, establishing oral propaganda and training propaganda worker cadres, P. Annaorazov, first secretary of the Ashkhabadskiy Obkom; S. Amanklychev, electrical fitter at the Mary GRES; R. Ukhulova, Serakhskiy Rayon secondary school director; T. Kurbanov, chairman of the board of the Turkmen SSR Writers' Union, and other deputies did not circumvent the grave failings in this matter. Talks and lectures are sometimes assigned to untrained people--they interpret complex problems in an oversimplified way and bypass sharp corners. This "propaganda" does not reach the audience's mind and heart. Zh. Charyyeva, first secretary of the Turkmen Komsomol Central Committee, suggested involving war and labor veterans more actively in educating young people and making better use of collectives' good traditions. Turkmen Supreme Soviet Deputy G. Khozhayeva, machine operator from the Ashkhabad Kolkhoz, imparted her experience of the work of the women's council, especially in propagandizing new Soviet customs.

The delegates said with alarm that some raykoms and primary party organizations had lost interest in antireligious work. Taking advantage of this, self-styled mullahs and ishans [leaders of Muslim monks] with a view to personal profit, are busying themselves around so-called "holy places" and disseminating absurd rumors and engaging in "doctoring." Yet surely it is failings in educational work which explain the fact that the "spiritual authorities" have been found to include people who were recently rural activists and enlightened workers.

Thus, M. Mamedov, a party member and former school director in Krasnovodskiy Rayon, has been carrying out the duties of a mullah for several years now and receiving gifts for doing so. And what happens? The primary party organization limited itself to condemning this excuse for a party member while the Raykon Bureau merely sanctioned him. An unprincipled position--that was how the delegates assessed this.

The report and speeches emphasized that an essential condition for enhancing effectiveness in ideological work is the active participation of leaders of all ranks, of the broad aktiv and of communists in this work. Real depth, an offensive spirit and purposefulness must be imparted to this work everywhere and the working people's patriotic and international education must be stepped up.

ESTONIAN CP PLENUM HELD BEFORE PARTY CONGRESS

LD220925 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 16 Jan 81 p 1

[ETA "Information Report on Estonian CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The 21st Estonian CP Central Committee Plenum was held in Tallin on 15 January.

The plenum examined the Estonian CP Central Committee report to the 18th Estonian CP Congress. A report on this question was delivered at the plenum by Comrade K.G. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee.

The plenum approved the Estonian CP Central Committee report to the 18th Estonian CP Congress.

The plenum also submitted the question "on the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress 'The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990' for the examination of the 18th Estonian CP Congress. A report was delivered by Comrade V.I. Klauson, member of the Estonian CP Central Committee Bureau and chairman of the Estonian Council of Ministers.

With this the Estonian CP Central Committee plenum completed its work.

ROMANOV ATTENDS LENINGRAD MEDICAL INDUSTRY MEETING

LD191011 [Editorial Report] Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 7 January 1981 front-pages a 600-word LENTASS report headlined "Prospects for a Sector's Development," on a meeting held in the Smolnyy on 6 January to discuss the "prospects for development of Leningrad's industrial enterprises and research organizations in the medical industry in the 11th 5-Year Plan." It is reported that "G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningradskiy Obkom," took part in the discussion.

MOSCOW PRESS REPORTS ON CPSU OBKOM PLENUMS

LD211205 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 January 1981 carries on page 2 a 1,800-word Chelyabinsk dispatch from special correspondents S. Pastukhov and F. Chursin on the Chelyabinskaya Oblast party conference, stating: "An organizational plenum elected M.G. Voropayev first secretary of Chelyabinskiy CPSU Obkom." The following report is appended to the dispatch:

"Conferences have also been held in other oblasts. Obkom first secretaries have been elected as follows: Kalininskiy Obkom--P.A. Leonov; Novgorodskiy--N.A. Antonov; [paragraph continues]

"Novosibirskiy--A.P. Filatov; Chitinskiy--M.I. Matafonov; Yaroslavskiy--F.I. Loshchenkov; Zakarpatskiy--G.I. Bandrovskiy; Kirovogradskiy--M.M. Kobylchak; Nikolayevskiy--L.G. Sharayev; Khersonskiy--A.N. Girenko; Chernigovskiy--N.V. Umanets; Karagandinskiy--A.G. Korkin; Tselinogradskiy--N.Ye. Morozov; Bukharskiy--A.K. Karimov; and Kashkadaryinskiy--R.G. Gaipov."

PRAVDA 16 January publishes on page 2 a 1,900-word dispatch from special correspondents V. Loginov and Yu. Shpakov on the Alma-Atinskaya Oblast party conference. The report concludes:

"A speech was delivered at the conference by D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee.

"At an organizational plenun, K.M. Aukhadiyev was elected first secretary of Alma-Atinskiy Obkom."

PRAVDA 17 January carries on page 2 a 1,600-word dispatch from special correspondents V. Logvinov and Yu. Makhrin on the Krasnodarskiy Kray party conference, which states: "At an organizational plenum S.F. Medunov was elected first secretary of Krasnodarskiy CPSU Kraykom." The same page carries the following unattributed report:

"Conferences have also been held in other oblasts. The following party obkom first secretaries were elected at organizational plenums: Sakhalinskiy Obkom--P.I. Tretyakov; Yakutskiy--G.I. Chiryayev; Kirovskiy--I.P. Bespalov; Tulskiy--I.Kh. Yunak; Kustanayskiy--A.M. Borodin; Pavlodarskiy--B.V. Isayev; Taldy-Kurganskiy--S. Kusainov; Turgayskiy--Ye. N. Auyelbekov; Samarkandskiy--B.R. Rakhimov; Surkhandaryinskiy--A. Karimov; Ferganskiy--Kh. Umarov; and Khorezmskiy--M. Khudaybergenov."

PRAVDA 18 January publishes on page 2 a 1,500-word dispatch from correspondents A. Voytovich, O. Gusev and M. Odinets on the Kiev city party conference, stating:

"The conference was addressed by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee.

"An organizational plenum elected Yu. N. Yelchenko first secretary of Kiev Ukrainian CP Gorkom."

The same page carries a 1,200-word Tashkent dispatch from correspondents N. Gladkov and Yu. Mukimov on the Tashkentskaya Oblast party conference, at which a speech was reportedly delivered by "Sh. R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee." The report states: "At an organizational plenum, M.M. Musakhanov was elected first secretary of Tashkentskiy Obkom."

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 January 1981 Morning Edition carries on page 3 a 1,000-word Perm dispatch from correspondent V. Biryukov on the Permskaya Oblast party conference, stating "at the organizational plenum of the obkom which was held, B.V. Konoplev was elected first secretary."

The same paper also carries a 1,000-word Barnaul dispatch from correspondent Z. Aleksandrova on the Altayskiy Kray party conference, stating: At the organizational kraykom plenum which was held, N.F. Aksenov was elected first secretary of Altayskiy Kraykom."

BREZHNEV SENDS GREETINGS MESSAGE TO GES BUILDERS

LD221015 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jan 81 p 1

[Text] To the construction workers, installation workers, designers and all participants in the construction of Cheboksary GES

Dear comrades:

It gives me great satisfaction wholeheartedly to congratulate you on a wonderful labor victory in commissioning the first unit of the Cheboksary hydroelectric power station.

Yet another major hydroelectric installation system has now begun operating on a great Russian river. It opens up new opportunities for increasing the reliability of electricity supplies in the center of the European part of the country, irrigating the lands of the Volga area, and creating a deep-water transport system along practically the whole length of the Volga.

The work you have done to reduce the materials-intensiveness of the GES' main structures and employ an economical method of damming the river deserves a high assessment.

The successes that have been achieved are the result of fruitful labor by workers and specialists, and purposeful activity by party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations.

I express confidence that the Cheboksargesstroy collective and all participants in the construction of the hydroelectric installation will achieve new labor victories and will ensure the faster buildup of power industry capacities in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

I wish you, dear comrades, good health and happiness.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

PONOMAREV COMMENTS ON CPSU DRAFT GUIDELINES

LD221136 Moscow TASS in English 1115 GMT 22 Jan 81

[Text] Moscow, 22 Jan, TASS--The draft guidelines of the CPSU Central Committee for the economic and social development of the USSR for 1981-1985 and the period to 1990 is a "document of great international significance," Boris Panomarev, alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, writes in the second issue of the WORLD MARXIST REVIEW journal [PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALISMA]. In his article headlined "Along the Road of Peace and Creativity" he points out that the guidelines "reflect the problems, which in their essence go beyond the borders of our country and leave a noticeable imprint on the socio-economic processes and the political situation in the world. This is determined not only by the fact that the USSR has a considerable specific weight in the world economy (a fifth of the world's industrial output). The very trend of the economic and social development of our country, the land of developed socialism, has a qualitative effect on the economy of the socialist community and in a certain measure--on the developing and capitalist states".

Touching upon the rate and pace of the effort to build communism in the USSR, the author of the article points out that the national income in the Tenth Five-Year Plan period increased by 400,000 million roubles as compared with the preceding five-year period.

This has made it possible, Boris Ponomarev points out, to develop socialized production more intensively, and ensure a considerable rise in the living standards of the population. In 1976-1980, more than 1,200 big industrial enterprises were put into operation, thousands of mills and factories were modernised. As a result, the volume of industrial output increased by 717,000 million roubles.

"The advantages of socialism", the article stresses, "are particularly graphically seen in the comparison of the economic development of the USSR and that of the biggest country of the capitalist world--the USA. Over the period of 1970-1979, the national income in the USSR grew 57 percent, whereas in the USA it grew only 33 percent, industrial output in the USSR grew 72 percent, whereas in the USA--only 41 percent. As a result, the gap between the levels of economic development of the two countries has been considerably narrowed. Now the national income of the USSR is equal to nearly two-thirds of that of the USA. The Soviet Union has considerably surpassed the USA as regards a number of indicators, for example, output of steel, extraction of oil, iron ore, production of mineral fertilizers, diesel and electric locomotives."

Boris Ponomarev stressed that the new Soviet plans for the eighties are aimed in the first place at ensuring a steady rise in the material and cultural standards of the people, creating even better conditions for the all-round development of the personality.

The author of the article points out that, unlike the capitalist countries, four-fifths of the national income in the USSR are used directly for consumption, housing and cultural construction. This was also the case in the past five-year plan period: These appropriations grew by another 329,000 million roubles. Thirty one million factory and office workers, in other words, every fourth gainfully employed person received an increase in pay which grew on an average by more than 15 percent over the period of 1975-1980, while the income of collective farmers from socialized farming--by 26 percent. On the whole, the real per capita income grew 17 percent over the past few years, and doubled over the past 15 years.

Over the next five years it is planned to ensure a further 16-18 percent increase in the real per capita income of the population.

A very important part of the course for ensuring a growth of well-being in the USSR is the enormous scale of housing construction. Every year more than two million apartments are built at the expense of the state alone.

The article notes that less than three percent of the income of a workers' family are spent in the USSR to pay the housing rent and for the use of public utilities, while in the USA, for example, this item of spending ranges from 30 to 40 percent.

"The programme for the economic and social development of the USSR for the eighties, as is seen from its content, is totally aimed at peaceful creative work, Boris Ponomarev stresses. The point is the attainment of new considerably higher quantitative and qualitative indicators. In 1981-1985 the national income of the USSR is to grow 18-20 percent, industrial output--26-28 percent, the average annual agricultural output--12-14 percent."

The CPSU considers a further improvement of housing conditions of Soviet people to be one of its main tasks. In 1981-1985 it is planned to complete apartment houses with a total floor area of 530-540 million square metres. The public consumption funds are to grow by 20 percent over the period of 1981-1985. Of great social significance will be the means appropriated from these funds on measures to ensure a further improvement of the conditions of work and everyday life of the working women.

The programme for the economic and social development of the USSR for the eighties, which was drawn up by the CPSU, "is directed at creative work, at peaceful creative activity of the entire people, of the whole country. It is the best indicator of the Soviet Union's peaceful aspirations, of the absence of any causes for 'Soviet military menace', about which the press of the capitalist states writes so much", the article stresses.

HEAVY CONSTRUCTION MINISTRY REVIEWS WORK RECORD

LD191056 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1056 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Text] An enlarged collegium was held today of the USSR Ministry of the Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises and the Presidium of the Central Committee of the industry's trade union. It examined the results of the work of builders in the 10th 5-year period and the prospects for the development mapped out in the draft of the CPSU Central Committee for the 26th congress of the party. In the past 5 years more than 1,000 industrial enterprises have been built or reconstructed in the country by the efforts of heavy industry builders. Among these are the oxygen converter shops at Cherepovets and Lipetsk, dozens of powerful rolling mills and other installations. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has congratulated the builders on their labor successes more than onece. But not all the organizations of the ministry have worked with equal success. The collegium analyzed the reasons for the failures and outlined ways to eliminate them. Enhanced socialist pledges were adopted by the builders in honor of the 26th congress of the party for an ahead-of-schedule commissioning of industrial installations.

RSFSR GOSPLAN CHAIRMAN DISCUSSES 5-YEAR PLAN

LD211508 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0545 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Summary] Nikolay Ivanovich Maslennikov, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and chairman of RSFSR Gosplan, has granted an interview. All industries are to be used rationally, output of industrial production in the republic is to be increased by 24-27 percent, with accelerated development of engineering, gas, chemical and petrochemical industries, output of food products and consumer goods. The mean annual output of agricultural produce is to increase by 12-14 percent over the 5-year plan. Success depends largely on allocating the correct proportions between the development of eastern and western regions, including the Urals.

Maslennikov said: "In recent years, in the settled industrially developed regions there has been a noticeable deficit in power, raw material and water resources. Today over 250 million tons of fuel, on the average, are brought in from beyond the Urals. Therefore it is very timely for the national economy of the RSFSR that the draft guidelines should describe measures for overcoming the currently existing disproportions: Not permitting in the European regions the building or expansion of existing energy-consuming production facilities; to widely develop atomic energy and continue assimilating the hydraulic power resources of the North Caucasus. Much attention will be paid in the 11th 5-Year Plan to the further forming of territorial production complexes.

"New construction will continue at the Timano-Pechora territorial production complex [TPC] and at the Kursk magnetic anomaly. The main stress will be laid on the development of ore-mining enterprises in the Urals and on the Kola Peninsula. In the western regions of our republic, we shall continue to develop engineering at an accelerated rate. In this connection, there will be reconstruction and expansion of a number of major enterprises: the Kolomna locomotive-building, Bryansk engineering Penza diesel-engine, atommash, Novocherkassk electric locomotive-building. Considerable attention will be paid to the more rational exploitation of the republic's forest resources, particularly in the regions of the European north.

Here it is intended to organize comprehensive enterprises combining growing, cutting and processing timber. Quite a lot has to be done to improve the coordination and specialization of production of consumer goods. For the fulfillment of this very important task, enterprises of heavy industry and many other industries are now being brought in."

He then answered a question about development in Siberia. In the last 5-year plan, production of coal, oil and gas rose, as did production of electricity, steel, cement, cellulose, cloth and consumer goods. "What are the main projects in the future for the 5-year plan? The guidelines formulate tasks of securing the further development of a major TPC in the northwest of Siberia. To this end, it is intended to complete the building of the Surgut-Urengoy line, to bring into use capacities at the Surgut GRES. It is planned to start up certain sections of the Tomsk chemical works and the Tobolsk petrochemical combine. To give a brief idea of the scale of this, the first stage alone of the combine being built will provide production to a value of more than the entire Kamaz. Another most important project for the 11th 5-Year Plan is the Kansk-Achinsk TPC. Here it is intended to put into production the first stage of the Berezovka open-cast coalmine and capacity at the Berezovka No 1 GRES. Construction of the Abakan railway rolling stock building and Sayany aluminium works will be continued, as will the electro-technical enterprise at Minusinsk. Along with the completion of building and assembly work at the Sayano-Shushenskoye GES, there will be building work at the Boguchany GES site. This is yet another energy giant in the Angara-Yenisey series of power stations. A new stage will be reached in the economic assimilation of the Bam zone, the formation of the south Yakut TPC will be continued. Here we intend to complete the construction of an open-cast coalmine, concentration works and the first stage of the Neryungri GRES, and also bring other power projects into use."

Social aspects of the guidelines include emphasis on production of consumer goods. "According to preliminary calculations, production of consumer goods should increase by over 20 percent in the 11th 5-Year Plan: fabrics production by 13 percent, of knitwear by 20 percent. There will be a considerble increase in the output of many other very important consumer goods. Particular attention will be paid to expanding production and improvement of quality of articles for children. There will be accelerated development in the production and quality-improvement of domestic consumer goods, particularly complex technical consumer durables, with improved consumer services." It is assumed that demand will rise as incomes do.

"By the end of the 5-year plan, provision of housing for the population will reach 14.5 square meters per head. The quality of housing, the comfort and fittings of flats, will be improved. In the new 5-year plan, the comprehensive approach to ensuring the timely bringing into use of housing, preschool institutions and cultural, health, education, shopping, communal and consumer services amentities will be stepped up. We shall continue to create the most favorable labor conditions. There will be a further growth in the level of general education and culture of the population, improvements in the health services and also in provision for leisure."

Agriculture also features prominently in the guidelines.

"The draft guidelines for the RSFSR plan that in the course of the 11th 5-Year Plan there shall be an annual average production of grain crops of 134-136 million tons; of meat 8.4 million to 8.7 million tons; of milk, 50-52 million tons; and no less important targets are set for other branches of agriculture. The new five year plan will set demanding targets for the further development of the Non-Chernozem Zone." Investment in the area in the last 5-year plan was up 50 percent on the previous one, and much construction work has been done. "In spite of the extremely unfavorable weather conditions of three of the years of the last 5-year plan, the farms of the Non-Chernozem Zone increased their average annual totals of production of grain, meat, milk and eggs by comparison with the Ninth 5-Year Plan.

The draft guidelines provide for continuing the fulfillment of the comprehensive program for converting the Non-Chernozem Zone into a zone of highly-productive farming of land and animal husbandry. Funds allocated to housing and amenities will be 70 percent up on the 10th 5-Year Plan."

Proposals from the public concerning amendments to the guidelines are coming in and will be taken into consideration. Many concern the need for rational siting of new production facilities, particularly in small and medium-sized towns. RSFSR Gosplan is currently working on its 5-year plan for submission to the RSFSR Government and Supreme Soviet for approval. "One special feature of the work on compiling the draft plan for this 5-year plan is the following: All agricultural enterprises, collective and state farms will receive a plan for the forthcoming 5-year period together with volumes of procurements of agricultural produce and all material and technical resources, including the provision of tractors, combine-harvesters, equipment machines, mineral fertilizers, capital investments and amounts of subcontracted work--that is to say the questions of compiling the plan and determining volumes of production will be decided comprehensively in this five year plan." This is the first time this has been done. It is based on the decision of the July 1978 Central Committee Plenum of the CPSU.

"We consider that such a comprehensive approach to compiling the plan for agriculture will enable us to approach questions of the growth of production of agricultural produce in a better and more balanced manner, and the most important things we expect from fulfilling this decision is the creation of a strong fodder base in order to develop animal husbandry more rapidly."

BRIEFS

SUPPLY LINES FOR REACTOR--Smolensk AES: On the first power-unit, laying of important supply lines for the reactor was completed today. When their assembly is fully complete, it will be possible to load the reactor with fuel. The first set of the AES--1 million kw in capacity--is to be commissioned this year. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 18 Jan 81 LD]

PARTY-GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION ON PERSONAL FARM PLOTS

LD221235 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 18 Jan 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution "ON Extra Measures To Increase Production of Agricultural Products on Citizens' Personal Plots."

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution notes that party, soviet and agricultural organs, while paying constant attention to the all-round development of agricultural production on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, are at the same time doing a certain amount of work to increase production on the personal plots of kolkhoz members, workers, employees and other citizens.

However, far from full use is being made of opportunities for increasing production of meat, milk and other products on citizens' personal plots. Party, soviet and economic organs in a number of oblasts, krays and republics underestimate the role of personal plots in supplementing food resources. In some republics and oblasts production on citizens' personal plots is falling. Kolkhoz members', workers' and employees' demands for young animals and poultry are still not being fully met, and many local soviet and agricultural organs are not bothered about promptly allocating meadow and pasture, providing transportation and giving assistance in organizing grazing to citizens who have their own livestock.

It is noted that the USSR Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry and the Tsentrosoyuz are making a poor job of developing the network of procurement centers and are to blame for major shortcomings in the procurement of surplus agricultural products from the population.

It is stressed that local party, soviet and agricultural organs, trade union organizations and sovkhoz and kolkhoz leaders in a number of places are not doing enough to help every family in the countryside to acquire its own truck garden and raise livestock and poultry on its plot, and to enable more families to keep cows.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers charged local party and soviet organs and relevant USSR ministries and departments with the task of eliminating existing shortcomings in the organization of personal plot farming, collective fruitgrowing and truck gardening and purchases of agricultural products from the population.

It is deemed necessary to implement extra measures to improve conditions for the farming of personal plots by kolkhoz members, workers, employees and other citizens and to increase the interest of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises and also consumer cooperative organizations to make fuller use of the potential of citizens' plots in terms of increasing production and sale of arable and livestock products.

Sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises are authorized and kolkhozes are recommended to conclude, on a strictly voluntary basis, contracts with kolkhoz members, workers, employees and other citizens living in their territory and diligently participating in social production, and also with pensioners, on raising and purchasing livestock and poultry and purchasing milk surpluses.

The USSR Gosbank is obliged to grant kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises short-term credits enabling them promptly to settle accounts with kolkhoz members, workers, employees and other citizens for livestock and poultry raised on personal plots under contract terms.

It is laid down that livestock raised under contract with kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises and also under contract with consumer cooperative organizations can be kept by the families of kolkhoz members (kolkhoz household), workers, employees and other citizens.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers order that standard contracts be formulated and approved for the raising and purchase of livestock and poultry and for the purchase of milk surpluses from citizens' personal plots and that these contracts provide for a commitment by kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises to assist kolkhoz members, workers, employees and other citizens in terms of providing them with young animals and poultry and fodder, allocating grazing and meadows, and also ensuring a system for marketing products and laying down terms of payment.

Livestock, poultry and milk surpluses purchased by kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises under contract with kolkhoz members, workers, employees and other citizens are sold by these farms to the state and included by it in the production volume and in the fulfillment of the state plan for purchases of agricultural products, with fixed additional payments being made for quantitative and qualitative indicators.

Agricultural products purchased from the population by consumer cooperative organizations at contract prices are sold by these organizations according to established procedure.

A system will be worked out for recording livestock and poultry raised by citizens under contract with kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises and also for including livestock, poultry and milk purchased under contract in the fulfillment of the state plan for purchases of products by kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other enterprises.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution draws the attention of local party, soviet and agricultural organs and also cooperative organizations to the need to expand the procurement activity of consumer cooperative organizations and develop trade in meat and other agricultural products on commission on kolkhoz markets as well as to take steps to increase output of livestock products on citizens' personal plots under contract with kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises.

Livestock kept on citizens' personal plots within the norms laid down by kolkhoz rules and existing legislation is used at its owner's discretion for the satisfaction of personal needs, for sale to consumer cooperative organizations at contract prices, for sale at markets or to state procurement organizations and also for other needs.

Union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayispolkoms, oblispolkoms and rayispolkoms, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and its local organs and kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises must ensure that young livestock and poultry are raised and sold to the population in sufficient quantity to satisfy the requirements of citizens' personal plots, taking into account the raising of livestock and poultry in accordance with contracts with kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises and with consumer cooperative organizations.

Union republic councils of ministers, the relevant ministries and departments and the Tsentrosoyuz are instructed to implement additional measures to further develop rabbit breeding on citizens' personal plots and to ensure that kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises raise purebred rabbits in the necessary quantity to satisfy the requirements of citizens' personal plots. The purchase of rabbits and rabbit skins must be organized, as a rule, directly at the place of production.

Union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms, rayispolkoms, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and its local organs and leaders of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises must implement additional measures to improve the provision of fodder for livestock and poultry on citizens' personal plots; kolkhoz members, workers, employees and other citizens conscientiously participating in social production and pensioners keeping cattle, sheep and goats on personal plots must be granted pieces of land for haymaking and for the long-term grazing of livestock if possible. The agricultural land of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and land belonging to the state reserve, to the state forestry and to industrial, transportation and other nonagricultural enterprises and organizations must be used for these purposes according to the established procedure. Kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other enterprises and organizations must help citizens to increase the productivity of these lands.

The relevant ministries and departments and also union republic councils of ministers are instructed to prepare and submit for approval in accordance with established procedure proposals on alterations and amendments to the rules for haymaking and the pasturing of livestock in the USSR's forests, making provision for the fullest possible use of the state forest lands for haymaking and pasture.

Kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises are advised to grant kolkhoz members, workers, employees and other citizens who have concluded contracts with those farms and also with consumer cooperative organizations for the production of livestock products additional plots of land for the cultivation of fodder crops in the area surrounding the farmstead and, if necessary, in areas of land temporarily not being used by the farm.

Kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises are instructed to give all-round help to kolkhoz members, workers, employees and other citizens in the cultivation of fodder crops on plots of land near the farmstead and plots additionally allocated.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution provides for measures to create more favorable conditions for the acquisition of livestock. Sovkhozes and other enterprises are permitted, by agreement with the trade union committee, to use the economic incentive fund to take care of up to 50 percent of credit granted for the acquisition of cows and calves to workers and employees working conscientiously and also to teachers and doctors working and living on the enterprises' territory and pensioners who worked for them for a long time.

With a view to increasing young families' interest in creating and developing a personal plot, sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises are permitted to grant them young livestock free at the farm's expense and to give help in constructing farm buildings on condition that members of the families are working at the enterprises concerned. Kolkhozes are also advised to apply this procedure.

The Tsentrosoyuz and union republic councils of ministers must ensure a further improvement in the activity of consumer cooperative organizations in purchasing livestock and arable products from citizens' personal plots. It is planned to implement additional measures to strengthen the material and technical base of consumer cooperatives' procurement and reception centers, to construct, modernize and extend enterprises for the processing and storage of the agricultural products procured and to provide them with the necessary equipment, packaging and other resources.

Local Soviet organs are instructed to grant consumer cooperative organizations premises for cooperative trade, give them the necessary assistance in allocating transportation facilities for the shipment of agricultural products and implement measures to extend and strengthen the material base of kolkhoz markets, so as to create the necessary conditions for citizens to sell their surplus agricultural products.

Ministries and departments and also union republic councils of ministers must elaborate additional measures to increase the production and sale to the population of gardening tools, crates, packaging materials and small machinery. The organizations of the USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika are instructed to ensure the repair and technical servicing of small agricultural machinery belonging to citizens.

The USSR Gosbank is authorized to grant loans to kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises so that they can advance money to kolkhoz members, workers and employees for the acquisition of the requisite tools, materials and facilities for the small-scale mechanization of agricultural operations to produce agricultural output in accordance with the contracts concluded with them, the size of the advance not to exceed 50 percent of the amount of the contract.

In addition to the previously established procedure, union and autonomous republic councils of ministers and local ispolkoms are instructed to ensure that enterprises, organizations and institutions are granted, for collective orchards and truck gardens, parcels of land from those areas belonging to the state forest fund which are not covered by forest or are occupied by timber plantations of little value in the green and suburban zones of cities and other population centers, with due regard to the future expansion of their territories.

It is deemed advisable to grant enterprises, organizations, institutions and citizens temporary use of parcels of unused land belonging to industrial, transportation and other nonagricultural enterprises and organizations even within the precincts of cities and other population centers so that they can cultivate potatoes and other vegetables on these plots. These parcels are to be allocated to enterprises, organizations, institutions and citizens according to the established procedure, for the period for which the parcels will not be used for their original purpose.

Union republic councils of ministers must take additional measures to increase the sale to the rural population and gardening enthusiasts of bricks, timber, chippings, gravel, sand and other local construction materials; they must instruct the appropriate planning organizations to draw up (formulate) layouts for the territories of collective gardens, by contract with gardening associations, both on the basis of applications from the administration and trade union committee of the enterprises, institutions or organizations to which, under the prescribed procedure, the parcels of land have been granted and also according to the decisions of rayon and city soviets.

Ministries, departments and union republic councils of ministers are granted the right to make provision in enterprises' plans for the performance, under contracts with gardening associations, of construction, land reclamation, roadbuilidng and repair work and also work to provide electricity and water supplies on the garden plots. Production of prefabricated garden sheds for gardening associations must be increased.

The Ministry for the Production of Mineral Fertilizers, Tsentrosoyuz and the USSR Ministry of Trade must increase the production of mineral fertilizers and toxic chemicals packaged for sale to the population at times, and in ranges and quantities which meet requirements of the personal plots of kolkhoz members, workers and employees, and also gardening enthusiasts.

The USSR Gosbank is authorized, as from 1981, to grant to workers and employees who are members of gardening associations a loan of up to R3,000 to purchase or construct garden sheds and provide amenities on garden plots, the loan being repayable over 10 years, starting from the 3d year after the loan is received.

Union republic councils of ministers are instructed to set, on the basis of local peculiarities and the population's potential for farming personal plots, an upper limit on the area and range (nomenklatura) of farming premises near apartment blocks.

Union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayispolkoms, oblispolkoms, rayispolkoms and gorispolkoms are granted the right to authorize the construction in population centers and on cooperative lines of stockraising premises to house livestock privately owned by citizens.

The USSR Ministry of Agriculture and its organs at local level are instructed: to coordinate work to organize the farming and to give agronomical, veterinary and other assistance to these farming enterprises; to monitor plant health in citizens' personal plots and collective orchards and truck gardens and also to carry out, by contract with citizens, measures to combat pests and plant diseases in these plots and gardens.

The union republic councils of ministers and the USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika must resolve the question of setting up, within the system of union republic ministries of consumer services and Goskomselkhoztekhnika enterprises, rental centers for agricultural implements and the necessary equipment to assist kolkhoz members, workers, employees and other citizens in servicing their personal plots and collective orchards and truck gardens.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers instructed the union republic Communist Party central committees, kraykoms, obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayispolkoms, oblispolkoms, rayon, city, rural and settlement ispolkoms and trade union and Komsomol organizations to carryout the requisite organizational and explanatory work among the population and to familiarize kolkhoz members, workers, employees and other citizens with the measures envisaged in the current resolution to further increase agricultural production on the population's personal plots.

It is important to create everywhere a social climate in which kolkhoz members, workers, employees and other citizens feel that they are doing useful, state work by raising livestock and poultry on their personal plots and by engaging in truck gardening and fruit farming.

VASKHNIL SESSION DISCUSSES RESEARCH TASKS

LD211349 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 16 Jan 81 p 2

[I. Gorlanov report: "Augmenting Science's Contribution"]

[Text] At an extended joint session the presidium and the council for the planning and coordination of scientific research work of the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences [VASKHNIL] discussed measures to implement the tasks arising from the letter of greetings from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to the participants in the all-union agronomy conference, the speech delivered at the conference by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the critical observations and proposals put forward by conference participants in relation to sceintific institutions. At the same time the results of the work of the academy's regional departments during the 10th 5-Year Plan years were examined.

The report of P.P. Vavilov, president of VASKHNIL, and the speeches of leaders of the academy's regional departments and a number of scientific research institutes and of other scientists and specialists noted that in response to just criticisms scientific collectives and the academy are on the whole now adopting concrete practical measures to improve the theoretical standard and efficiency of scientific investigation, to speed up the completion of development projects relating to the most important problems of farming today and to ensure the widespread introduction of scientific and technical achievements into kolkhoz and sovkhoz production. Taking part in the discussion of the questions raised were VASKHNIL Academician A.N. Kashtanov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture Department, and Prof V.S. Shevelukha, USSR deputy minister of agriculture.

The resolution adopted outlines concrete measures aimed at increasing the role of VASKHNIL's regional and sectorial departments and of every scientific collective in organizing comprehensive research into topical problems of the economic and social development of the agrarian sector of the economy both of individual regions and of the country as a whole and in ensuring that such research is highly effective. Particular attention is devoted to speeding up the introduction of scientific and technical developments into widespread practice.

RASHIDOV SPEAKS AT UZBEK CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

LD202355 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] Questions of the further development of stock farming in the republic were discussed today by a plenum of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee. Principal attention was paid to the tasks arising out of the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress. It examined ways of increasing the output and procurement of livestock products by further increasing specialization and concentration; setting up interfarm associations and complexes; expanding livestock numbers; increasing the productivity of cattle and poultry; and improving breeding work. The plenum stressed the need to increase output from fattening farms of rural consumer cooperatives and from farms belonging to enterprises and organizations. Wider use must be made of the potential of the population, as indicated in the decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on additional measures to increase the output of agricultural produce from the private subsidiary holdings of private citizens. The need for the further consolidation of the fodder supply base was noted. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, spoke at the plenum.